

Britain Proposes
Abolition of State
Oil-Trading FirmBy Bob Haggerty
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The government, owing to a more free-market approach to oil pricing, said Wednesday that it planned legislation to abolish Britain's state-owned oil-trading company.

In a statement that surprised the industry, Alick Buchanan-Smith, the energy minister, said the legislation would call for abolishing British National Oil Corp., known as BNO, and transferring some of its functions to a small government agency.

The change would remove the government from the oil-trading business and presumably end official efforts to lean against market pressure for lower prices. It is similar to a decision by Norway earlier this year to stop announcing official prices for oil each quarter and instead quietly sell its oil at prices more closely reflecting day-to-day fluctuations in market prices.

Both countries appear eager to widen their profile and avoid charges that they are propping up prices. Oil traders struggled to assess the implications of Britain's move. On the New York Mercantile Exchange, prices of oil-futures contracts initially dropped about 40 cents a barrel before rebounding sharply. Late in the afternoon, West Texas intermediate crude for April delivery was trading at \$28.12 barrel, up from Tuesday's settlement price of \$27.92. West Texas intermediate is the most widely traded U.S. crude, and its price usually reflects demand in the international market.

Britain, which is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, has been caught between OPEC demands that it retain its price-stabilizing role and demands at home to end that role. The country's daily production about 2.5 million barrels of oil makes it the world's fifth-largest producer and bigger than all OPEC members except Saudi Arabia, which National Oil sets an official price for British oil, usually in line with the official OPEC price.

The government's line has been that Britain follows the market in pricing but tries to avoid sharp movement in either direction. In recent months, however, the

government has come under growing pressure from both Parliament and major oil companies to take a less overt role in the market. A report from a Commons energy committee this week accused the government of "collaboration with the OPEC cartel" to prop up prices. The committee argued that lower prices on balance would help the economy, notably by encouraging companies to hire more people.

"We are not just sheltering under OPEC's umbrella," complained Ian Lloyd, a Conservative member of Parliament. "We are supplying one of the ribs of that umbrella."

The company buys about 51 percent of the oil produced in the British North Sea at official prices. It then sells some of the oil back to the major oil companies and sells the rest on the open market.

Recently, it has had to find buyers for about 800,000 barrels a day on the open market. Most of that oil has been sold in recent months at \$1 to \$2 below official prices, producing losses estimated at more than \$75 million over the past six months. About 80 percent of the losses are offset, however, by the tax benefits the government derives from holding official prices above the market level.

For January and February, the official price was \$28.65 a barrel, but the company sold its oil at an average price of about \$27.

Mr. Buchanan-Smith said that British National Oil would set a price for March sales but that the level had not been decided.

Justifying the turnaround in policy, Mr. Buchanan-Smith noted that the company traditionally has sold oil under contracts fixing the price for months at a time. With the industry's shift toward buying oil under short-term contracts, however, the company could avoid losses only by changing its prices frequently. Thus, he argued, British National Oil could no longer play its former stabilizing role.

But he said the government would retain power to ensure that oil companies supplied enough oil to Britain in an emergency.

The government plans to set up an Oil and Pipelines Agency to handle production agreements with oil companies, sell the small amount of oil received as royalties to the government and manage the government pipeline system.



Vice President George Bush of the United States, left, expressing his condolences to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the new Soviet leader, at the funeral of Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Amin Cancels
Moscow Trip
As Christians
Face a Split

Reuters

BEIRUT — Shops and schools shut Wednesday in most of Christian East Beirut and soldiers and gunmen set up roadblocks north of the capital as a political crisis threatened to split Lebanon's Christian community.

Gunmen appeared on East Beirut streets after a Christian militia, the Lebanese Forces, announced it was distancing itself from the Phalange Party, the main Christian political grouping which in recent months has sought a rapprochement with Syria after years of cool relations.

President Amin Gemayel, a Maronite Christian, canceled a trip to Moscow for the funeral Wednesday of Konstantin U. Chernenko and remained in Lebanon to attend a meeting of the Phalangist leadership.

Lebanese Forces militiamen allied to Samia Geagea, a Christian militia commander opposed to the Phalangist leadership, took control of parts of East Beirut and areas on the outskirts of the city, militia sources said.

An official of Mr. Geagea's office said Mr. Geagea was not opposed to a recent visit by the Phalangist leadership to Syria, but that he would not accept a situation in which Christians depended in any way on Syrian support.

Last month's Phalangist visit to Damascus was followed by the release of 50 Syrian soldiers taken prisoner by the party during Lebanon's civil war.

Mr. Geagea's aides said the Phalangist leadership had lost touch with the leadership of ordinary party members since the assassination in 1982 of Amin Gemayel's younger brother, Bashir Gemayel, the president-elect of Lebanon who was the military commander of the Lebanese Forces.

Mr. Geagea commanded the Lebanese Forces in the Christian-Druze mountain war of September 1983.

A statement Wednesday by Fuad Abu Nader, commander of the Lebanese Forces, said the militia needs at a time when the number of

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Mrs. Chernenko, the widow of Konstantin U. Chernenko, being led away from her husband's grave in Red Square on Wednesday.

New Soviet Leadership
Faces Daunting AgendaBy Gary L. Lee
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The swift ascent to power by Mikhail A. Gorbachev presents the new Soviet leader with a daunting agenda of long-term domestic problems that have confounded his predecessors and the prospect of having enough time at the Soviet helm to do something about them.

Since Leonid I. Brezhnev's leadership began to decline nearly a decade ago, the Kremlin has had to focus on the leadership stakes and succession. Momentum and the ability to carry out long-term planning decisions have been lacking, experts on the Soviet Union say.

Moscow already has signaled that the change in leadership this week should bring no immediate changes in policy.

But specialists on the Soviet Union said they expect that Mr. Gorbachev, who became the chief

of the Soviet Communist Party following the death of Konstantin U. Chernenko on Sunday, will move early to establish his authority in several areas of economic policy.

These areas include economic and agricultural planning, raising Soviet morale and rejuvenating the bureaucracy.

Despite attempts by both Brezhnev and his successor, Yuri V. Andropov, to bring about some economic reforms, the Kremlin has lacked a leader who could push forward over the long term with forceful new policies. Consequently, economic growth, which is dramatically down from the peaks of two decades ago, has dragged.

Even the limited economic experiments attempted during Andropov's 15-month reign have not been very thoroughly carried out. "No strong leadership has been nudging them along," said Ed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. Colleges Redefining
Content of CurriculumsBy Edward B. Fiske
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Students at Stanford College are studying more mathematics, professors at Stanford University are dusting off their Greek and Roman texts, and Minnesota's Gustavus Adolphus College has thrown out its entire course catalogue and started over.

These and hundreds of other institutions, from tiny liberal arts colleges to huge state universities, are at a new wave of curriculum reform that is radically changing how U.S. college students will be learning in coming years.

In the past couple of years, hundreds of colleges, including virtually every major liberal arts institution, have stepped up the number of mandatory courses, redesigned their general education programs and proclaimed that graduates now possess skills ranging from mathematical proficiency to computer literacy. Hundreds more are in the process of doing so.

"What we have done, in essence, is to redefine our concept of what constitutes an educated person," said Joseph C. Palamountain Jr., resident of Skidmore College in Saratoga Springs, New York. The college's new curriculum is constructed around four areas, including one called "science, society and human values," and includes more required courses in the arts, foreign languages and non-Western culture.

At Gustavus Adolphus, faculty members were told four years ago to "rejustify" any course they wanted to continue teaching or, after still, design new ones. A new core curriculum of required courses as drawn up and will be added to student graduation requirements in fall.

"We had to restore some coherence to the curriculum," said David Johnson, dean of the 2,300-student college. "We had too many superficial survey courses."

Survey courses cover a wide range of material within a given subject, tending to be more sweeping than deep.

The State University of New York at Stony Brook has a new curriculum based on six themes, on "understanding the natural world" to "technological literacy." After a decade-long hiatus, Stony Brook has revived its "western culture" requirement, which was stirred in the late-1970s when Harvard College and others moved

to restore some structure to curriculums that had been dumbed down by requirements in the student rebellions of the previous decade. The recent wave of change has dealt with structure to a degree. But in many cases it has also resulted in a re-examination of content and an attempt to address in the curriculum such issues as the impact of technology on society.

Some college officials view the flurry of curriculum changes as the higher education equivalent of the "back-to-basics" movement at the elementary and secondary level. "We're back to a classical approach to education," said Joan Klingel, an assistant dean at the Colorado Springs campus of the University of Colorado, which has the six-course humanities component of a new core curriculum in place and is working on those for the social and natural sciences.

Other reasons cited for the changes range from internal faculty politics to marketing and recruiting needs at a time when the number of

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Israelis leading away blindfolded Shias Moslems detained on suspicion of guerrilla activity in southern Lebanon.

Soviet Buries Chernenko; Gorbachev Sets Meetings

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union buried Konstantin U. Chernenko in a hero's grave on Red Square on Wednesday in an elaborate state funeral at which the new Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, praised Mr. Chernenko as a man of peace and a "faithful servant" of

communism.

Mr. Gorbachev, at 54 the youngest Soviet leader in 60 years, began a series of meetings with world leaders following the ceremony.

The Tass news agency said that Mr. Gorbachev held talks with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Gorbachev was scheduled to meet with Vice President George Bush of the United States, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, President Francois Mitterrand of France, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and President Mauno Koivisto of Finland, officials from their governments' embassies in Moscow said.

In his eulogy, Mr. Gorbachev called Mr. Chernenko a man of peace and a "faithful servant" of communism and underlined two Soviet goals — world peace and development of the nation's economy.

He promised to reward the Soviet people for hard work and innovation and vowed to combat "showiness and swagger." The speech recalled the tough stand against indiscipline taken by Yuri V. Andropov, who was considered to be Mr. Gorbachev's mentor in the ruling Politburo. Andropov died in February 1984 and was succeeded by Mr. Chernenko.

The coffin containing the body of Mr. Chernenko, who was the last in the line of Soviet leaders born under the Russian czars, was placed near the right end of a row of hero's graves between the Kremlin wall and the tomb of Lenin.

Artillery salvos thundered across Red Square, the Kremlin bells pealed in the still afternoon air on the bleak winter day, and factory, ship and railroad whistles blew across the nation.

The expressions of grief at Mr. Chernenko's death were overshadowed by the swiftness and vigor of the transition to Mr. Gorbachev's leadership.

In Washington, U.S. officials said that President Ronald Reagan had sent Mr. Gorbachev a personal message proposing a summit meeting in the United States in hopes of improving relations between the two countries.

The officials said Tuesday night that President Reagan would prefer a meeting in the United States because talks between U.S. and Soviet leaders over the past decade have been at a standstill.

The officials said Mr. Reagan's message would be delivered Wednesday to Mr. Gorbachev by Vice President George Bush, who is leading the U.S. delegation to the

White House stood at attention, their arms raised in salute, and Mr. Chernenko's coffin was lowered.

Flanked by Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, Mr. Gorbachev then moved to the Grand Kremlin Palace for a reception in the gilded St. George's Hall.

With Vasily Kuznetsov, who is the equivalent of a vice president in the Kremlin structure, they formed a reception line for brief exchanges with hundreds of visiting leaders.

Delegations from at least 42 nations attended the funeral.

Moscow residents interviewed on city streets said little about Mr. Chernenko's brief tenure.

"It's the right thing that they chose Gorbachev," said a bearded young man in his 30s. "He's young and energetic. We are putting all our hopes in him, as they say."

Gorbachev Invited
To U.S. by ReaganBy Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A White House official said Mr. Reagan was "beginning to think about his legacy." The official added, "He wants to meet Gorbachev at a mutually agreed-on date; he wants to work out an accommodation on arms control."

Earlier in the day, the White House said Mr. Reagan would welcome a meeting with Mr. Gorbachev if it benefited "the cause of world peace."

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Mr. Reagan "welcomed the tone" of Mr. Gorbachev's acceptance speech on becoming named party chief to succeed Mr. Chernenko.

"We're pleased he expressed a readiness, as he put it, to participate in a continuation of the process of establishing peaceful, mutually beneficial cooperation," Mr. Speakes said. He added that the "atmosphere" between the United States and the Soviet Union had steadily improved over the last year.

In public and private comments, White House officials made it plain Tuesday that Mr. Reagan saw the coming to power of Mr. Gorbachev, coupled with the start Tuesday of the new round of U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva, as a chance to seek an early meeting with Mr. Gorbachev.

Mr. Reagan, according to White House aides, is sensitive about being the only president in more than 50 years who has not met his Soviet counterpart. Mr. Reagan has said that the constant changes of leadership in the Soviet Union in recent years had made it difficult for him to meet the Kremlin leaders.

Earlier Tuesday, Mr. Reagan said he was prepared to meet Mr. Gorbachev "whenever we can."

Responding to shouted questions from reporters after a farewell ceremony for President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, Mr. Reagan said: "I've been willing to meet with their leaders since I've been here, and yes, I would look forward to a meeting with him."

Asked when, Mr. Reagan said: (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Beijing Discloses That Corruption
Has Increased Among Its OfficialsBy John F. Burns
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The scale of the official corruption that has swept China in recent years was partly revealed Wednesday when the Workers' Daily newspaper disclosed that auditors had uncovered irregularities amounting to nearly 34 billion yuan (\$1.2 billion) in 1984.

The disclosure provided the first objective measure of the financial shoddy that has alarmed political leaders in Beijing.

Recent speeches by Deng Xiaoping and other Communist Party leaders have made it plain that they regard the wave of corruption among the country's nine million officials as a threat to their program of economic reform.

Although the figures appear to reflect a pattern of corruption that has long been a feature of Chinese official life, Mr. Deng and others have acknowledged that it has become more widespread because of new policies that have relaxed central control of economic enterprises and encouraged local initiative, free enterprise and foreign investment.

How serious the problem has become was suggested by a comparison of the Workers' Daily figures with the statistics on national economic performance in 1984 that were released during the weekend.

The State Statistical Bureau said that "national income," an accounting concept similar to gross

national product in the United States, had increased 13 percent to \$48.5 billion yuan. GNP is the total value of a nation's output of goods and services.

Apparently, not all of the 3.4 billion yuan in irregularities uncovered by the auditors were due to the "epidemic" of fraud that has aroused the wrath of officials in Beijing.

The Workers' Daily said that nearly 1.6 billion yuan was due to "excessive operating costs, unreported or concealed profits, cost losses, tax evasions and issuing of goods to employees" — the sort of finagling that has been condemned by Mr. Deng — while the rest was due to "actual accounting errors" and other routine shortcomings.

Bo Yibo, a powerful ally of Mr. Deng's who has become a sort of watchdog over

A Town in Belgium Welcomes Missiles

Florennes Rejects Outside Protesters, Hopes Cruises Ignite Economic Boom

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service
FLORENNES, Belgium — A weatherbeaten house of white-washed brick just down the road from the large Belgian air base here contains a new café, called the Florennade. It was opened by a group of young anti-nuclear activists from elsewhere in this country who hope it will become a center of local opposition to the expected installation nearby of 48 U.S. cruise missiles.

But Florennes, an economically depressed town of 11,500 set among gentle, pastoral hills in southern Belgium, is not the kind of place where the peace movement gets a very warm reception.

It has reacted to the probable arrival of nuclear weapons with calm, with acceptance, even with signs of welcome.

The anti-missile people say that the population is resigned to the missiles, "the town's conservative mayor, Louis Timermanns, said. "The truth is that they never did anything to express any ideas against them."

"There were foreigners who came here," Mr. Timermanns went on, referring to people, not just from the Netherlands and West Germany who have come to the town to take part in demonstrations, but also to Belgians coming from other parts of the country.

Recently, Mr. Timermanns said, "they held a demonstration, but when they marched, the streets were empty. Nobody from Florennes was there."

In fact, on some other occasions, particularly on once-a-year, nationally organized marches that began in Florennes in 1983, as many as 12,000 people have turned up from around the country, including small numbers who came from Florennes.

In addition, there is a local pacifist organization, consisting of about 10 people — some school-teachers, a member of a church organization working in rural areas, a conscientious objector doing alternative service in the town — who organized a Committee to Safeguard the Region of Florennes. The group holds discussions and disseminates anti-nuclear pamphlets.

In 1979, Belgium agreed to the decision of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to base 48 ground-launched cruise missiles in Florennes, long the site of a Belgian air force base where about 800 U.S. personnel are normally stationed.

The Belgians also said, however, that they would review the decision every six months before carrying

out the deployment, thus leaving open the possibility that the country might not proceed with the actual installation, a possibility that causes other members of the alliance considerable concern.

In recent weeks, Prime Minister Wilfried Martens has been presiding over meetings of government ministers to make a decision on whether to proceed now with a first deployment that, according to the NATO schedule, should begin before the end of this month.

Some are said to be pressing for a postponement to give the renewed Soviet-American negotiations a chance to produce results. Others are reported to be arguing that Belgium will lose influence and credibility within the Western alliance if deployment does not go ahead on schedule. A decision is expected any day.

Meanwhile, in Florennes, the place where the missiles would be placed, townspeople have shown something close to indifference, tinged with annoyance, at the efforts to turn the place into a center for anti-nuclear sentiment. The major such effort, they said, is being pressed by a group of pacifists largely from the university town of Louvain in the Flemish-speaking part of Belgium.

It was the Flemish pacifists, for example, who recently opened the Florennade café just down the road from the air base.

"Our main principle is just to be here," Kris van Hoeck, a member of the group said, "to be a protest against the base. We also want to create a center for people to carry out actions here. We believe only in nonviolent actions." He said there were about 30 regular members in the anti-nuclear group.

Mr. van Hoeck said that, using a personal loan from a bank, he bought the building housing the café. In its first few days of operation, he said, only about 15 customers came for coffee.

"The reason people here are for the base is because they make money from the presence of the Americans," Mr. van Hoeck said.

Others here agree that the influx of money from the base is a factor in local acceptance of the missiles.

Florennes, which used to depend on dairy farming and steel mills in nearby cities, has seen many of the mills close.

But the factors operating in Florennes also seem to include some strong memories of occupation during World War II, good feelings toward the United States, which liberated the place in 1944 from the Nazi occupation, and a sense that Belgium has given a promise that must be kept.



Hostages are released and guided to safety from the Turkish Embassy in Ottawa after they were held for four hours by three Armenian gunmen who later surrendered to the police.

Armenians Charged in Ottawa Attack

United Press International

OTTAWA — The police have filed murder charges against three men who stormed the Turkish Embassy, killed a security guard and held 12 people hostage for four hours.

The men, who surrendered to the police Tuesday, identified themselves as members of the Armenian Revolutionary Army. The three were identified as Kevork Marashlian, 35, of L'salle, Quebec;

Rafi Panos Titizian, 27, of Scarborough, Ontario; and Oshanes Novarian, 30 of Montreal.

Turkey's ambassador to Canada, Cokturk Kirca, 58, was injured during the incident when he jumped from a second-floor window of the embassy. He was to undergo surgery. The police said none of the other 12 hostages, including the ambassador's wife, teen-age daughter and 10 embassy staff members, was injured in the incident.

The police said the gunmen approached the gate of the embassy in a rented van at about 7 A.M. and were confronted by an embassy security guard. The guard was shot but managed to sound an alarm before he died.

The three gunmen then blew the embassy door off its hinges with explosives, authorities said. A police officer said the men were armed with numerous firearms, including shotguns and revolvers.

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WORLD BRIEF

Slovak Police Raid

What's in a Name? Sometimes a Hoax

By Steve Harvey
Los Angeles Times Service

N FRANCISCO — When Caspar W. W. Berger received a letter from 9-year-old Clifford Fox asking how he should handle taunts of his first name, the U.S. defense secretary said that he should take comfort in the fact Caspar was the name of one of the Three Men in the Bible."

Even the evangelist Oral Roberts received a letter from 9-year-old Oral Fox asking how he should handle taunts about his first name. Mr. Roberts told him to have faith in God and sent one of his books, "Don't Give Up."

Even Norman Mailer received a letter from 9-year-old Norman Fox asking how he should handle taunts about his first name, the writer retorted: "It's a good name, not a wimpy name. When your friends start hassling you, tell them Norman Mailer was a great pro quarterback in football."

The little Fox did not exist, except in the imagination of a San Francisco writer.

The unspectacular name of John Raymond, a six-year-old, led crude, poignant notes — replete with ellipses and crossed-out words — to more than 100 luminaries, asking for advice on how to cope with the unusual first name they allegedly shared. Most wrote back.

Mr. Raymond revealed his hoax recently because he plans to gather the letters into a book. He hopes the introduction will be written by one of his unsuspecting pen pals, Clifford Irving.

"Can you imagine that I fooled Clifford Irving?" Mr. Raymond said, aglow at having put one over on the author of a fake autobiography of Howard R. Hughes.

Mr. Raymond still marvels at the length and depth of sincerity of the replies he received.

"Names are such a personal thing," he said, thumbing through the letters. "With some of the people, it was as if they had been holding something painful inside for a long time, and I had triggered the urge to get it out. Germaine Greer, for instance. She sounded almost like she's on a psychiatrist's couch."

The feminist writer wrote to little Germaine Fox: "My mother is a very strange person but although I've been very annoyed with her for most of my life I'm not sorry she gave me this wonderful name, even though my friends called me Germs."

Of course, Mr. Raymond played on the emotions of his subjects. "My father named me," he mentioned in each note. "He died so I didn't ask him why."

To research his project, Mr. Raymond studied examples of the naming of 9-year-old children, contributed by a teacher friend, and sub-

scribed to autograph-collector magazines, which supply addresses of celebrities.

Some of his subjects had no complaints. Zubin Mehta, the conductor of the New York Philharmonic, reminded little Zubin Fox that their name "means 'powerful sword' in ancient Persian."

Some were ambiguous. "Most of my friends call me Senator," said Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

Not all of Mr. Raymond's targets were famous. He could not resist writing to Ewing O. Morte, the Tacoma, Washington, city manager, or Hanly Funderburk, a former president of Auburn University in Alabama, neither of whom could recall many difficulties caused by their names.

Only a few of Mr. Raymond's victims were aware of the hoax. In 1982, the newspaper USA Today published a short article about the similarity of the letters that two elected officials in Washington had received from boys named Fox.

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato of New York then wrote to Raymond's address: "I sympathize with your problem [the name]. But that isn't the biggest problem you have because if I ever got a hold of you I'm going to break your neck."

Mr. Raymond's targets were famous.

Extreme Right EC Fails to Agree On Farm Prices Quits Some French Races

Reuters

PARIS — Jean-Marie Le Pen said Wednesday that candidates of his extreme-right National Front party would choose not to run in favor of better-placed opposition candidates in the second round of local elections this Sunday.

Mr. Le Pen had said earlier that he would tell his candidates to stay in the race, after the major conservative opposition parties, led by Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, and former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, refused an alliance with his National Front from the runoff. His reversal on Wednesday took the other parties by surprise.

Although leaders of the conservative parties had rebuffed Mr. Le Pen, local candidates, particularly in areas such as Marseille, where the National Front won a quarter of the popular vote, had favored such a move.

If Mr. Le Pen had kept all his candidates in the field, the parties of the right, Socialist and Communist candidates would have stood better chances of taking office in some close races.

The vote is seen as the last nationwide political test before legislative elections in 1986, and thus a gauge of whether the Socialists will be able to stay in power.

In the first round of voting March 10, the right won almost 58 percent, the left, 41 percent. President François Mitterrand's Socialists got only 25 percent.

But Approves Modernization Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Agriculture ministers of the European Community failed to agree on prices for EC farm products in two days of talks that ended early Wednesday.

The failure set the stage once again for intensive price bargaining before the 1985 farm marketing year begins April 1.

However, officials said the ministers approved a five-year farm modernization program that would cost 5.25 billion European Currency Units (\$3.5 billion).

The program will upgrade the poorest farms throughout the 10-nation group.

A negotiating session has been scheduled from March 25 to 27 to reach an accord on the issue of farm prices.

The EC's Executive Commission has proposed a general freeze on farm prices to control spending on price supports and reduce the community's budget deficit.

The disagreements among the EC governments about the new prices are not unlike those in previous years. The annual price setting exercise usually gets nowhere at regular meetings of the agriculture ministers but is solved in round-the-clock bargaining at EC headquarters just before each new marketing year.

The commission's proposal to freeze prices is opposed by most EC nations. Only the Netherlands, Britain, Denmark and France generally support the commission's proposal.

Among opponents of the freeze are West Germany, Italy and Greece.

West Germany, the largest contributor to the EC budget, insisted on substantial price increases to offset their higher inflation rates.

The new five-year program of farm grants approved Wednesday is designed to modernize the 10-nation group's poorest and most inefficient farms. It will be in effect until 1989.

(AP, Reuters)

higher Deutsche mark prices to the level of common EC prices.

Italy and Greece, officials said, insist on substantial price increases to offset their higher inflation rates.

The new five-year program of farm grants approved Wednesday is designed to modernize the 10-nation group's poorest and most inefficient farms. It will be in effect until 1989.

(AP, Reuters)

2 Get Life Terms in Germany For Killing of Schleyer in '77

The Associated Press

Jürgen Ponto, who was shot at his home in Oberursel, near Frankfurt.

The court sentenced Miss Schulz to three terms of life in prison, while Mr. Wagner was sentenced to two terms of life in prison. Their sentences could be reviewed for parole after they have served 15 years.

Prosecutors said the Schleyer kidnapping was part of a plot to force the West German government to release convicted members of the Red Army Faction, including its leaders, Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe.

After the government refused to accept the demands, Mr. Baader, Miss Ensslin and Mr. Raspe died in their prison cells in Stuttgart and another gang member, Ingrid Schubert, died in a Munich prison. Authorities said that the four had committed suicide.

Senate Panel Rejects Tax Rise, but May Reconsider

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WHITINGTON — The Senate Finance Committee has brushed aside large majorities, initialistic proposals for tax increases.

Several committee members, Republicans as well as Democrats, indicated Tuesday that they might raise taxes as part of a comprehensive deficit reduction package.

The vote came as the panel led the first stage of its work plan to reduce federal budget deficits, now estimated at more than \$200 billion to less than \$100 billion over three years.

Though the committee technically was only setting spending targets, or inclusion in a congressional resolution, its votes are expected to be the guides in the deficit reduction legislation to be later by Congress.

Today's votes on taxes followed a renewed effort by the House to curb pressure for new taxes, including phone calls from Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, to raise taxes by \$15 billion the next three years by raising corporate taxes, increasing tax assistance and putting off the indexing of individual tax rates for a year.

Hollings would have frozen

tax rates for next year and then reduced them in future years only to reflect inflation over 3 percent. He also would have modified the investment tax credit and imposed a 5 percent minimum tax for corporations.

A proposal from Senator Howard M. Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, failed, 16-4. It would have frozen corporations' tax breaks at current levels and imposed a 15 percent minimum tax on corporations, raising revenues by \$4.2 billion over three years.

The initial votes on taxes came after the committee, continuing a pattern established last week of freezing domestic spending while rejecting Mr. Reagan's proposals for deep program cuts.

It voted to freeze the pay of military and civilian government employees and to freeze the civilian work force of the government at its current level for two years.

It rejected Mr. Reagan's proposal to impose user fees for the first time for major government-assisted credit programs, including housing mortgage assistance, and rejected as well the president's proposal to kill in fiscal 1986 the \$4.6 billion program of revenue-sharing with local governments next year, choosing instead to let it die when its authorization expires in fiscal 1987.

Nearly two-thirds of the savings for fiscal 1986, which begins Oct. 1, came from the military. The rest came from a freeze on most areas of domestic spending. Nearly all of

Mr. Reagan's proposals for reduction or elimination of programs were rejected.

■ Reagan Budget Faces Vote

Democrats on the Senate Budget Committee engineered a show-down vote Wednesday on Mr. Reagan's entire 1986 budget. The Associated Press reported from Washington. Committee leaders said the president would surely lose the vote.

The committee chairman, Pete V. Domenici of New Mexico, predicted rejection of the president's plan by a wide bipartisan margin, but added that such an outcome "shouldn't surprise the president."

Mr. Reagan, anticipating that he would be defeated in the vote, told a group of businessmen he was disappointed in the committee.

"I have my veto pen drawn" for any legislation raising taxes, the president said. He challenged Congress to "go ahead, make my day."

The issue was forced on the demand of Senator J. James Exon, Democrat of Nebraska, "to find out if there are significant votes on the committee to support the president."

The vote was the first formal consideration in Congress of Mr. Reagan's budget proposal since it was to Capitol Hill early last month.

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2. Summary of relevant contracts with brief details of product or system installed together with name and location of purchasing administration.
3. Registration authority and standard to which quality assurance organization complies via NATO AQAP 1, 4 or 9, United Kingdom DTF STAN 05-21, 24 or 29, USA MIL-Q-9858 or MIL-I-45208 or National Equivalents.
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The centre consists of a circular amphitheatre — inspired by traditional African houses — a plenary hall — for up to 4000 delegates — and a 24-storey tower block. For the lighting, we basically applied fluorescent lamps throughout, diffused by wooden louvres made of local timber.

We have also been requested to redesign and install the sound equipment, including separate multi-lingual conference and interpretation systems for the Plenary Hall, the Amphitheatre and other conference rooms.

In Munich, the Hypo-Haus, head-office for the Bayerische Hypo-Wechsel-Bank, was designed by Walther and Bea Betz.

The Kenyatta Centre in Nairobi and the Hypo-Haus in Munich - two landmarks to our expertise.



The building — prism-shaped structures suspended between four cylindrical shafts — is a striking landmark.

The lighting and air-conditioning for this 26-storey office building demanded extensive discussions and month-long laboratory measurements. The result was the design and installation of some 7000 tailor-made air-handling louvred luminaires, for the integrated lighting and air-conditioning system.

An additional problem was that the height of the luminaires was restricted to just 85 mm. Other landmarks to our expertise include Singapore's Raffles City project, the Palais des Festivals in Cannes, and the Banco Central in Ecuador. For more information, write to the Philips organization in your country, or to Philips C.P.M.S., VOA-0217/IHA16, Eindhoven, the Netherlands.

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Beijing Aide Sent to Rite In Moscow Is Viewed As New Breed of Leader

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — China's decision to send Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng to the funeral of the Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, appears to reflect efforts by Beijing to groom a new generation of leaders at a time when Moscow is making a generational transition of its own.

Li Peng, 56, will be the first Chinese official to meet with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, 54, the new Soviet leader.

Mr. Li is a technocrat typical of a new breed of Chinese leaders. He is the type of administrator on whom China's aging leaders appear to be counting to make their economic modernization program succeed. Diplomats view him as a possible candidate for one of the highest posts.

As China's leading nuclear power expert, Mr. Li is known for his professional and administrative competence. Unlike some of the nation's older revolutionary leaders who gained their credentials through military or ideological struggles, Mr. Li was trained as an electrical engineer and rose through a succession of technical and administrative posts to reach his current position in 1983.

Diplomats speculate that by sending Mr. Li to Moscow, the Chinese can make a serious offer to further improve relations with the Russians while at the same time not appearing to be too eager.

The Chinese could have sent

Wan Li, a more senior deputy prime minister who attended the funeral of Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader who died in early 1984. Of China's four deputy prime ministers, Li Peng is ranked third.

Mr. Li has been gradually accumulating experience in foreign affairs. In 1983, he went to Hong Kong as a deputy minister to negotiate with a British delegation on the construction of a nuclear power station in China. In 1984, he traveled as deputy prime minister to West Germany and four African nations.

Li Peng

Russia, Intelsat Work on Agreement That May Lead to Soviet Membership

By Susan F. Rasky
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union and Intelsat, the international satellite communications consortium, have reached a tentative information-exchange agreement that is expected to lead to Soviet membership in the consortium, according to an Intelsat official.

Joseph N. Pelton, director of strategic policy for the 109-country consortium, said Tuesday that the agreement was worked out in Moscow two weeks ago during a visit there by Intelsat's executive director, Richard R. Colino.

Mr. Pelton said that the agreement was awaiting the signature of Vasily A. Shamshin, the Soviet minister of posts and telecommunications, and that formal approval was expected soon, perhaps by the end of the week.

Intelsat, a nonprofit cooperative open to all countries, provides two-thirds of the world's telephone service, almost all international television transmission, most telex service and many kinds of data transmission. It was established in 1964 and is based in Washington.

The consortium's members include Yugoslavia, Vietnam, China and Nicaragua. The Soviet Union is a customer of the system, and as such is entitled to attend meetings where traffic and frequency information is discussed. But it has given no information from technical

planning and board meetings that is available to full members.

The United States has no authority to prevent the Soviet Union from joining or to restrict the flow of Intelsat technical information to Moscow. But Intelsat officials acknowledge that the U.S. Defense, Commerce and State Departments might have concerns about the transfer of American high-technology equipment or information to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Pelton said that the Soviet Union had expressed interest in becoming more involved in Intelsat at various times over the last two decades, but that it appeared to have begun serious consideration during the 1980 Olympics in Moscow.

"They began paying very serious attention to Intelsat when they found they had to come to us to obtain global coverage for the Games," Mr. Pelton said.

Since the mid-1970s the Soviet Union has maintained its own satellite system, Intersputnik, through which Eastern bloc countries can lease capacity on Soviet-operated satellites.

Industry sources suggested that the long-term Soviet goal might be to merge the Intersputnik and Intelsat systems.

In recent years, Moscow has attempted to encourage Western interest in its satellite facilities by arranging attractive terms. In 1984, for example, Cable News Network arranged to receive a transmission

through Intersputnik of the Friendship '84 Games, which Moscow sponsored after withdrawing from the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

Mr. Pelton said the proposed agreement did not involve a Soviet commitment to become a member of Intelsat. But he said the agreement "looks toward the possibility of increased cooperation and implies that if this works out successfully, the Soviet Union might join."

Mr. Pelton said the main area of Soviet interest in Intelsat was broadcasting rather than telephone communications and computers.

The United States is the largest user of Intelsat. The consortium also provides the hot-line service between Washington and Moscow.

The Soviet Union's interest in more involvement with Intelsat comes as the Reagan administration is promoting policies aimed at allowing privately owned American satellite systems into international communications.

Turkish Forces Arrest 58

The Associated Press

ISTANBUL — Turkish security forces arrested 58 suspected members of three outlawed separatist movements in operations here and in the province of Bursa, the martial law command announced Wednesday. It said the 35 arrested in Istanbul were suspected of murders.

Events took a sharp turn in 1983

when the Ethiopian Jews began leaving their villages and migrating by the thousands to Sudan. But there was still no organized system for taking them to Israel.

Then in early 1984, 12,000 walked en masse to Sudan in what Mr. Berger described as a "purely spontaneous movement," creating enormous pressure on Israel for action.

In October 1984, the association ran advertisements in 32 Jewish newspapers around the United States saying that 2,000 Ethiopian Jews had died in terrible conditions

1983 Crash in Madrid Blamed on Pilot Error

Agence France-Presse

MADRID — Pilot error led to the loss of 181 lives when a Colombian Boeing-747 jet crashed near Madrid on Nov. 27, 1983, according to an official report.

The pilot, Julio Hernández, had lost his position and came in too low on his approach to Madrid's Barajas airport, according to a report published Tuesday by the Spanish Air Safety Commission.

He ignored an alarm warning him to gain height, telling the device to "shut up," the report said. The inquiry based part of its findings on examination of the in-flight recorder.

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Kirkpatrick Is Planning To Become a Republican

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. delegate to the United Nations and a lifelong democrat, plans to switch parties next month.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick, who cast the U.S. veto Tuesday of a resolution condemning Israeli actions against civilians in southern Lebanon, will leave the Reagan administration at the end of this month to return to teaching and writing. Mrs. Kirkpatrick, 58, is on leave from Georgetown University, where she is a professor of political science.

She is to make her debut as a Republican at a fund-raiser for the new GOP Women's Political Action League on April 3. GOP stands for Grand Old Party. The group is a political action committee that will contribute money to women Republican candidates.

"I'm not denying it," Mrs. Kirkpatrick said Tuesday of reports that she would switch parties, according to The Associated Press. "I've been making fairly clear that I'd like to think seriously about bringing my formal registration into line with my behavior and my views."

Mrs. Kirkpatrick's party inclination has been the subject of discussion since her speech to the Republican National Convention in Dallas last August.

The UN envoy, whose Democratic mentors included the late senators Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Henry M. Jackson of Washington, brought roars from the convention with a speech in which she blistered the Democrats as the "blame America first" party. She has since become one of the stars on the Republican Party circuit.



Jeane J. Kirkpatrick vetoing a resolution in the UN Security Council on Tuesday. The Associated Press

Security Council Condemns Pretoria

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The UN Security Council has unanimously passed a resolution condemning South Africa for killing protesters and arresting black opposition leaders on treason charges.

It was the first time during the administration of President Ronald Reagan that the United States has voted in favor of a resolution in the council condemning South Africa for its domestic policies.

[Pressure on South Africa in the form of divestment campaigns and condemnation in the UN would hit South Africans hard, Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said Wednesday, Reuters reported from Cape Town.

[The progress and stability of the whole of southern Africa is threatened," he said in a statement commenting on the UN condemnation.]

All 15 council members approved the resolution, criticizing South Africa for the killing of what it called defenseless African protesters.

The council also criticized the regime for arresting 16 leaders of the United Democratic Front and other organizations opposed to South Africa's policy of apartheid.

Mr. Clark emphasized that the United States wanted peaceful change in South Africa.

■ Signs of Panic Seen

A South African industrialist said Wednesday there were signs of near panic among some government officials and businessmen over the growing anti-apartheid campaigns in the United States, Reuters reported from Cape Town.

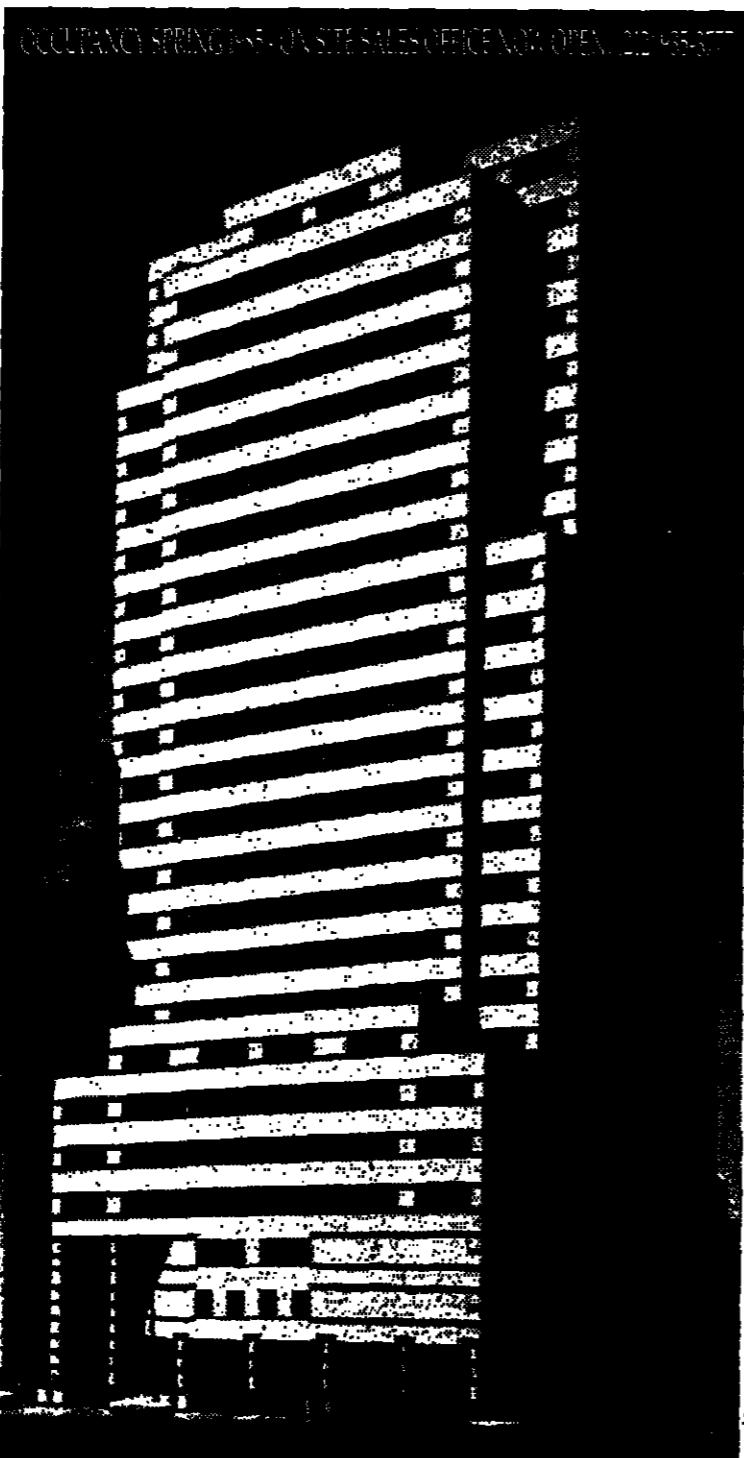
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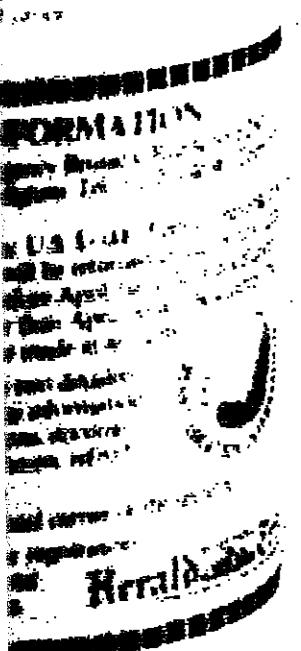


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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Cleaning Out the Stables

The decision by President Reagan to stop limiting imports of cars from Japan should occasion mild rejoicing. For four years a professedly liberal administration prevented Americans from buying all the Japanese automobiles they would have liked, and by so doing raised prices in America and profits in Japan. Have we now started to cleanse the Augean stables of protectionism? Up to a point. But there remains a smell.

Lifting the restrictions leaves Japan still aware that if its producers take full advantage of their new freedom, some sort of control is likely to be reimposed. Big Brother is still watching. More complex, but again unfavorable to free trade in cars, is the probability that the more Japan's automakers take advantage of their new freedom, the heavier will be Washington's pressure on Tokyo to allow American industry to compete freely on the Japanese market in a wide range of manufactures, of which telecommunications is perhaps the foremost. So Japan, less than pure when it comes to exposing its own new industries to competition, is tempted still to restrain car exports to keep out American high-tech products; car sales have to be sacrificed to help protect other Japanese industries. Mr. Reagan's long-sought lifting of auto controls may make Tokyo recall a Chinese proverb: Be careful what you ask for — you might get it.

In a larger sense, we cannot blame Washington and Detroit, nor Tokyo, for the perpetual straitjacket around international trade in cars. The real Augean stables are in Europe. While America limited Japanese cars to some 20 percent of its market in recent years, most European countries were — and remain — far meaner. The only Common Market country which allows unimpeded entry of Japanese cars is West

Germany. It believes that its own producers are efficient enough to stand up to the challenge — which probably raises West German efficiency. France and Italy limit Japanese cars to under 2 percent of their market. How could America be expected genuinely to open its borders to the Japanese without let or hindrance, when Europe does not? It would be swamped by Japanese exporters with no other place to go.

Even inside Europe, the car trade is far from free. Identical models sell for very different prices in different countries. Consumers are thwarted by industry at every turn when they try to buy from the cheapest suppliers, and have not yet seen their rights defended strongly by the EC authorities. There is now a further threat, stemming from West Germany's desire to run ahead of its European partners on pollution controls. Given the havoc that exhaust fumes are wreaking on the Black Forest, one can understand the German pressure to get something done quickly. But unilateral action on emission standards risks blunting — to West Germany's advantage — the free competition that Bonn has long supported. Other European governments are moving reluctantly slowly toward adequate environmental safeguards, but Bonn is not all that blameless. It could reduce pollution — and accidents — by imposing a speed limit. Unfortunately, German voters like to drive fast.

If all goes well — which is not certain — there will be negotiations in GATT next year to reduce the general obstacles to world trade. But the negotiations will be lengthy, and their effects will not be felt much before the end of the decade. Why not a quick minimum to straighten out trade in particular sectors, starting with automobiles?

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

The Greeks Have a Point

What is it with the Socialist government of Andreas Papandreou in Greece? He is capable of the most blatant anti-Americanism and anti-Westernism; he attacks Solidarity and the United States with "expansionism and domination." True, he has been careful to maintain structural links with NATO, renewing American base leases and undertaking to buy aircraft that will tie Greece to American suppliers until the end of the century. Yet there is an unsettling erraticism in Greek policy under Mr. Papandreou, a hint that he might lurch far left past a point of no return.

His latest act, an internal one, ordinarily would not draw foreign attention. It is so typical and disturbing, however, that it has been widely noted. Mr. Papandreou had promised to support parliament's re-election of Constantine Karamanlis, the conservative elder statesman known for his emphasis on keeping close ties with the West. The prime minister stunned his countrymen, however, by dumping Mr. Karamanlis. The president now due to be chosen, being beholden to the left, will not easily be able to perform Mr. Karamanlis's balancing role, even if he chooses.

This is no small matter. Mr. Papandreou's PASOK movement is heavy on Marxist and Third World slogans and heavily influenced by the Communists. By his overt anti-Americanism, some say, he buys political room for the

pro-American strategic connection, which is vital for Greece to defend itself against its NATO partner and regional rival, Turkey, and for general reassurance in a corner of the world where Soviet power is strong. But this is an inherently unstable arrangement. A respected Greek analyst, Panayotis Dimitras, using Warsaw Pact analogies in an article in *Foreign Policy* magazine, fears that "NATO's Romania" may become "NATO's Yugoslavia" — a reference to Belgrade's break with the Pact.

So the United States has reason to be concerned about Greek policy. But it also has reason to be concerned about U.S. policy. The question that too few Americans ask is how a friendly democratic country such as Greece, which fought with America against fascism and which America then helped save from communism, came to its present confusion.

The key part of the answer is that Washington carelessly aggravated the fears and frustrations of Greeks of all parties by appearing too friendly to the colonels who ruled from 1967 to 1974 and to the Turks who invaded Cyprus in 1974 and held part of it to this day. Nobody ever said the Greeks were easy to get along with. But they have the leadership of their democratic choice and they have grievances, legitimate as well as illegitimate. The former need to be attended to, the latter dismissed.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Doctors and the Courts

The number of medical malpractice suits filed in America and the size of the jury awards are not of interest to doctors only. The cost, in terms of extremely high insurance premiums and the practice of expensive "defensive medicine" designed to avoid suits, is passed on to patients and taxpayers. Some physicians in high-risk specialties and in certain areas of the country pay as much as \$80,000 a year in malpractice premiums. Still, insurers report, they pay out more in claims under these policies than they collect in premiums.

Last month a task force of the American Medical Association issued recommendations for addressing the malpractice problem. Public education and quality control within the medical profession were stressed. So was the need for tort reform — the revision of laws and procedures governing negligence litigation — to make the resolution of these cases faster, less burdensome and fairer to all the litigants.

In the mid-'70s, when insurers first balked at providing this coverage, most states enacted some kind of tort reform, but many of these state laws are still being tested in the courts. In

California, a leading state in terms of volume of suits and the sweeping nature of the reform, the constitutionality of the statute was resolved piecemeal, with the final state Supreme Court judgment handed down last Thursday.

The California law has three major provisions: Attorneys' fees in medical malpractice cases must be based on a sliding scale from 40 percent of the first \$50,000 recovered down to 10 percent for awards over \$200,000. Payments are made over the lifetime of the plaintiff, instead of in a lump sum, and cease when he dies. And recoveries for pain and suffering cannot exceed \$250,000. Other states have adopted similar, although generally less stringent, forms of these controls, and encouraged arbitration and the revision of statutes of limitations and rules of evidence. California will be the state to watch. Its reforms have been upheld by the highest court of the state, and they are major changes. If, over the next few years, they facilitate settlements, reduce litigation and stabilize insurance premiums, they will provide an effective model for other states.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR MARCH 14 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: British Railways Bank on Coal
LONDON — Compared with previous weeks, the market in British railway shares has been a centre of some interest. To begin with, there was the setback caused by the fear of a great coal strike in South Wales, but later there came a fairly good recovery, taking into consideration the fact that the state of the coal trade is so unsatisfactory and that there still remains the danger of a big strike. However, as none of the matters at issue is of such a nature as to make a strike necessary, and as a satisfactory settlement may reasonably be expected, it is pretty generally agreed that, trouble out of the way, everything points to an improvement in the British railway market.

1935: Frenchmen Try American Jazz

PARIS — American jazz, born on the Mississippi, reared in the Southland and sent to finishing school in New York, where it got smooth and sophisticated under the tutelage of George Gershwin, has come into its own in Paris. Paris has had jazz for a long time but until recently it was just a kind of haze in the wake of American tourists. Frenchmen neither tried nor desired to understand it and the very suggestion that a Frenchman was going to play a saxophone was enough to make a man rise and depart for a more peaceful locale. Wander around the night clubs of Paris and where you found all-American bands four years ago, French bands hold forth, and not bad either.

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Four Sandinist Reasons for Washington to Let Up

By Daniel Ortega Saavedra

The writer is the president of Nicaragua.

vote and now hold 35 of 96 seats in our legislature. Mr. Reagan predictably called the election a "sham," but his aim is to bring about a "restructuring" of our government. Here are four reasons why the American people should refuse to comply.

Firstly, the covert war is illegal. The World Court, on May 10, 1984, ordered the United States to stop its aggression. It cited the charters of the United Nations and Organization of American States, which prohibit the use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of another nation. The U.S. administration walked out of the court.

Secondly, the covert war is illegal. The World Court, on May 10, 1984, ordered the United States to stop its aggression. It cited the charters of the United Nations and Organization of American States, which prohibit the use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of another nation. The U.S. administration walked out of the court.

Thirdly, the covert war is illegal. The World Court, on May 10, 1984, ordered the United States to stop its aggression. It cited the charters of the United Nations and Organization of American States, which prohibit the use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of another nation. The U.S. administration walked out of the court.

Fourthly, the covert war is illegal. The World Court, on May 10, 1984, ordered the United States to stop its aggression. It cited the charters of the United Nations and Organization of American States, which prohibit the use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of another nation. The U.S. administration walked out of the court.

Washington to negotiate with Nicaragua, and to give more than lip service to the Contadora process.

The fourth reason for stopping aid to the "contras" is that the covert war is counterproductive. If Mr. Reagan really wants us to reduce the size of our army, stop acquiring arms, and send home foreign military advisers, he should end his covert war and his unprecedented military buildup in Honduras. If there were no war against us, we would enthusiastically divert manpower and resources, now consumed by defense requirements, to economic and social development.

The U.S. administration complains that we obtain arms from socialists this country, but Washington makes this necessary. Are we not entitled to obtain arms to defend ourselves? Washington has pressed its allies not to sell arms to us.

Mr. Reagan calls us "totalitarian" because we imposed a state of emergency that restricts certain rights, including press freedom with regard to military and security matters. The state of emergency was imposed in 1982 in direct response to the covert war. If Mr. Reagan really wants the full restoration of political and civil rights, he need only stop the war.

We seek peace with dignity from the United States. Despite the crimes committed against us, we extend our hand in friendship.

The New York Times.

The problem is not forcing Nicaragua to negotiate but persuading the United States to negotiate.

ers. We will never be an aggressor nation. Our arms are defensive.

One pretext for the covert war is the supposed need to force Nicaragua to the negotiating table. However, as Representative Michael Barnes, Democrat of Maryland, has said, Nicaragua already is there. Nicaragua is fully committed to a political solution.

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The New York Times.

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Giorgio Armani Adapts A Sporty Daytime Line For After-Dark Glitter

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Giorgio Armani's collection shown Tuesday evening was a knockout — one of the best years and the kind that will make a mark on the Milan season.

This Italian designer, whose

line started with a simple but superbly tailored blazer, has now reached out into evening wear as well, and for the first time he has it right, as borne out by his

MILAN FASHIONS

collection shown Tuesday evening. The Armani woman is going to be all the Armani offerings for evening. Very simple, really, they're straight translations of his sporty daytime shapes into evening wear. For once, Armani, who has often tried his hand at evening wear, has flopped, has given up gimmicks.

Instead, he has drawn on his effortless tailor's talent. And the new look ran through the whole collection, giving it backbone and authority.

Anybody who fretted that Armani's tailored look might have one sterile need worry no longer. He had enough variations to please even the most difficult customer.

If anybody can handle therogous look, Armani can. Despite the pants and square-shouldered jackets, the general effect is fit and tender. This is achieved with delicate silk blouses, in exquisite prints, soft colors — a pink and grey tweed jacket, for example — and fluid pants. Showing strong shoulders, Armani had dropped calimes and pure, uncluttered lines.

Jackets ranged from hip-length with as many as four pockets to short and curving around the waist. Atrice were of his own design, with the same eye for refined patterns and color combinations. Big pants, with back belts, were either made of tweed or menswear fabrics such as whipcord and worsted, and often worn over silk pants.

In Milan, where designers tend to go overboard with flashy effects, Armani stands out for his great use of restraint. His models, well roomed but natural, were exactly kind one should take home to another. All this is paying off.

A spokeswoman revealed that in '97, when Armani started, the business turnover was 10 billion lire. In 1981, it had jumped to 100

11 Die in Brazil Jailbreak

United Press International

SAO PAULO — Guards at a São Paulo suburban prison shot and killed 11 inmates armed with homemade knives who tried to escape Wednesday, officials said. Our convicts got away.

DOONESBURY



"POSH" VERSUS "GOSH"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE.

Sir, — The origin of the acronym *POSH* is widely known. Coined by the Victorians from the initials of the phrase "Port Out, Starboard Home" it got its present meaning from the fact that these were the cooler and more comfortable — hence more select — sides of the ship on which to travel to and from India.

However I have long felt there was something amiss with this sentiment.

It seemed to me that no true Victorian gentleman or lady would ever feel entirely at home aboard a ship that was bound for the land of quinine and tonic water.

So backing my hunch, I have spent many years researching intensely into that era.

I am now pleased to be able to publish the results of my enquiries.

It is apparent that shortly after the discovery of Bombay, *POSH* was superseded by *GOSH*, as in "Gosh, I could do with a drink!" or "Gosh! That's smooth!"

Perhaps I should make clear that the *BOMBAY* I am referring to is, of course, the *GIN*.

It is a particularly fine gin with a delicate bouquet that is imparted by the "botanicals" used in its manufacture.

As it is claimed, it is indeed *BOMBAY* *GIN*'s unique distillation that keeps one amused.

And that may explain the origin of *GOSH*. It stands for "Gin One, Starry-eyed Home."

Dr. Hilary Snell MA MSc
Theodolite College, Oxford.

Turkey's Ozal Calls On Papandreu To Meet Him 'Anywhere, Anytime'

By Henry Karan
New York Times Service

ANKARA — Turkey's prime minister has called on his Greek counterpart to meet with him "anywhere, anytime" to discuss the issues dividing their two nations.

"I propose here and now to the Greek leadership to proceed to comprehensive negotiations," Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said Tuesday. "We are ready to participate in such negotiations anywhere, anytime, and at any level like."

The Turkish leader's appeal, his first for such a conference, occurred at a luncheon to which he had invited foreign reporters based in Athens. He articulated so much importance to it that he moved up the meeting from dinner and left immediately for the airport to fly to Moscow for the funeral of Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Mr. Ozal also condemned what he said was Bulgaria's campaign against its Turkish minority. Turkey's Communist neighbor is engaged in a drive to force ethnic Turks, close to one million in number, to "change their Islamic Turkish names to Christian Bulgarian names," the prime minister said.

"This is not acceptable," he added, saying that Turkey had not received satisfactory answers to several complaints.

If no guarantees of minority rights can be obtained, Mr. Ozal said, Turkey is ready to accept them, "whether it's one million or more."

[A Bulgarian official ruled out discussion with Ankara on allowing the Turkish minority to emigrate, Yugoslavia's Taniaj press agency reported Wednesday from Sofia, according to The Associated Press.

"There is and there will be no emigration of Bulgarian citizens to Turkey," said Dimitar Stanishev, a Central Committee secretary of Bulgaria's Communist Party.]

The principal objective of the Ozal meeting was to make Turkey's case against Greece. Turks feel frustrated by what they believe is a general Western bias in favor of Greece and the frequency with which Andreas Papandreu, the Greek prime minister, has succeeded in publicizing his accusations against Turkey, while Ankara's side gets little hearing.

In a series of briefings by senior officials, as well as Mr. Ozal's speech and replies to questions, Turkey defended itself against Greek accusations that it threatened Greek islands in the Aegean Sea and accused Mr. Papandreu of breaking off even such low-level negotiations as were under way when he took office in 1981.

Foreign Ministry sources indi-

cated that originally Mr. Ozal had planned to make a conciliatory gesture Tuesday to encourage Greece to negotiate. He refrained, according to the officials, because such a gesture, after Mr. Papandreu's move Saturday that led to the resignation of President Constantine Caramanlis, would have been denounced in Athens as Turkish interference in a volatile internal situation.

Senior Foreign Ministry officials used strong language in warning Greece against measures in the Aegean that would make the sea in effect a Greek lake.

Turkey would consider action by Greece to extend its territorial waters or assert claims to the continental shelf as cause for war, the officials said.

Greece has not formally made such claims but has consistently contended that it has the right to do so.

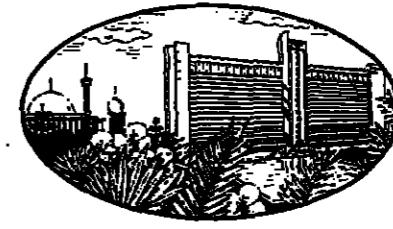
Turkish officials said that in view of their heavy military superiority they did not fear a Greek attack. But they said they were worried that the disputes over territorial waters and airspace contained a constant danger of armed incidents that might get out of control.



Turgut Ozal

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And while you're selecting your seat, make sure you've got the widest Business Class seat in the air.

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Make sure you've got a choice of menus, and that the food is served on elegant china with fine cutlery and table linen.

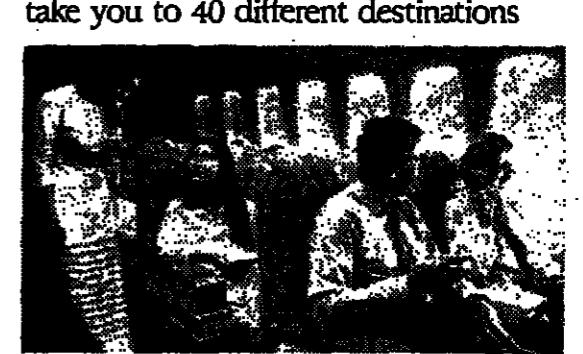
Make sure you've got French wine and champagne from Moet and Chandon. (Don't forget the cheese board and fruit basket.)

Make sure you've got a comprehensive selection of business reading material.

Make sure you've got an electronic headset and a pair of comfort socks.

Make sure you've got someone to fuss over you. (Only an airline with one cabin attendant for every ten passengers can make sure you've got that.)

And make sure you've got an airline whose route network can take you to 40 different destinations



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In short, before you take off on business, make sure you've got a ticket flying Royal Executive Class on Thai.

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14.30 STAR FLEET	18.30 CHARLIE'S ANGELS
15.00 THE CHIEF	19.00 THE CHIEF
15.35 SKY TRAX 2	20.10 THE UNTOUCHABLES
16.30 SKY TRAX 3	21.00 FLUJU DOUBLES TENNIS
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SCIENCE

Edison's Papers Reveal He Invented by Analogy

By William J. Broad

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Insights into the creative genius of Thomas Alva Edison, one of the most prolific inventors of all time, are emerging from a 20-year, \$6-million study of his personal papers.

The new portrait of Edison is marked by his powerful ability — never fully recognized until now — to reason through analogy. It was perhaps this trait more than any flashes of brilliance that accounted for his great inventiveness. It is now thought that this ability is what transformed one successful invention into another, eventually producing the phonograph, the incandescent light bulb, systems of electric power generation and motion pictures.

Edison was born Feb. 11, 1847, in Milan, Ohio. He devoted himself to the quest for invention while still in his 20s. At his death in 1931 he left behind more than 3.5 million pages of notebooks and letters, much of them documenting his 1,093 patents. No one has ever produced more.

"These documents give you entry into the mind of one of the world's most creative people," said Dr. Reese V. Jenkins, a historian and director of the Thomas A. Edison Papers at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey. "In fact, they tell a lot about the very essence of invention itself."

Edison's inventions were often much more closely related to their origins than anyone had suspected, according to clues being gathered by Dr. Jenkins and his colleagues. For example, early drawings of the kinetoscope, a prototype movie machine, reveal that it evolved from the successful phonograph.

The first commercial kineto-

scope had film that wound back and forth on rollers, allowing a spectator to view moving images through a peephole in the top of the large machine. From this device it was but a short step to motion pictures as we know them today.

Dr. Jenkins and his team discovered that the device had evolved slowly. The clues were found in preliminary patents, known as caveat, filed by Edison on the kinetoscope from 1888 to 1889. The first caveat looked nothing like the finished machine but showed a cylinder covered with a spiral of images meant to be viewed through an eyepiece. The resemblance to Edison's first phonograph, made a decade earlier, was striking.

Each of the two inventions had an axle and a cylinder. Each had an instrument (stylus or eyepiece) that deciphered a spiral of information (grooves for sound, images for pictures).

Dr. Jenkins said that no historian, on the basis of the visual resemblance alone, would suggest that Edison had been inspired by his own earlier work. But Edison also left a written record. The first page of Edison's motion picture caveat begins: "I am experimenting upon an instrument which does for the eye what the phonograph does for the ear." A few lines later: "The invention consists in photographing continuously a series of pictures . . . in a continuous spiral on a cylinder or plate in the same manner as sound is recorded on the phonograph."

"If we didn't have the earliest sketches and notes," Dr. Jenkins said, "we wouldn't be able to see the genesis. This is what I mean by being able to get into the creative mind, watching it work by analogy from one very successful invention



Edison with wax-cylinder phonograph in 1888.

to another. Edison didn't ultimately solve the problem that way. The finished kinetoscope looked very different. But you can see the creative process."

Paul Israel, an assistant editor of the Edison Papers, said another example of innovation by analogy was seen in Edison's work on the incandescent light bulb. Although his final invention was a simple bulb, the early versions had devices to regulate the amount of current flowing through them. Sketches in the Edison notebooks show that these regulatory ideas were drawn from what at first glance looks far removed from electric lights — early work on the telegraph.

Regulatory devices were needed for the lights because Edison wanted to employ parallel rather than series circuits. When one bulb in a series circuit failed, as often happened in the early days, the rest of the bulbs would go out. In parallel circuits, however, the rest would stay on. The modern system of lighting is basically an elaboration of Edison's original idea.

But each added bulb reduced the total resistance of the parallel circuit. This meant a huge current would be needed to power a long string of lights. The power lines from such a central distribution system to even a modest system of parallel lighting would require more copper than was available in the world.

To solve the problem, Edison increased the individual resistance of his early lamps by building current-limiting regulators. "It's clear that his original idea came from telegraphy," Mr. Israel said. "Electronically, he used the same approach he had already perfected.

Dr. Jenkins said the papers had already provided other insights into Edison's inventive process in addition to his powerful ability to reason by analogy.

"We have this image of Edison as the lone inventor," said Dr. Jenkins. "That's not the case at all. One of his real talents and insights was that he saw he could accomplish so much more by working with a group. He's really a pioneer of team research. That's probably one of the most important things he did."

Edison set up laboratories first in Newark, New Jersey, then Menlo Park, and finally West Orange. At times, he had more than 100 workers and assistants. There are more than 3,000 laboratory notebooks at the Edison National Historic Site.

Dr. Jenkins said more than half of those were filled by Edison's assistants.

"This does not diminish Edison at all," he said. "There's no doubt about his genuine creativity. Even those around him with enormous technical education in mathematics and science had great admiration for his skills and intuition. But at the same time he had many hands and many minds that he was working with. And, clearly, that gave him an advantage. That has to have been a major factor in his enormous productivity."

Edison himself characterized his laboratory as "an invention factory."

With the electric light, he tried to create a means of controlling the amount of current that went into the lamp by the same sort of regulators."

Eventually, as work progressed, Edison chose thin carbon filaments for his bulb, their hallmark being very high resistance. After that insight, all the regulatory apparatus was abandoned. The end result was a simple parallel system that looked nothing like what Edison started with.

By making Edison's personal papers available to scholars and historians around the world, the Edison Papers project aims to facilitate insights into how the inventor worked. So vast are the Edison materials that the process of publication will take 20 years. In addition to papers found at the Edison National Historic Site, in West Orange, New Jersey, the project is gathering materials from hundreds of other sites around the world. The main sponsors of the project are Rutgers University; the Edison National Historic Site, part of the National Park Service; the New Jersey Historical Commission; and the Smithsonian Institution.

In February, Dr. Thomas E. Jeffrey, microfilm editor of the Edison Papers, released the first part of a six-part microfilm edition. It consists of 28 reels of film recording about 40,000 pages of documents, and costs \$1,650. The publisher is University Publications of America, in Frederick, Maryland.

Starting in about a year, the project will publish the first of 15 to 20 hard-cover volumes that will contain a selection of the Edison Papers and will include background and biographical information. It will be published by the Johns Hopkins University Press.

Dr. Jenkins said the papers had already provided other insights into Edison's inventive process in addition to his powerful ability to reason by analogy.

"We have this image of Edison as the lone inventor," said Dr. Jenkins. "That's not the case at all. One of his real talents and insights was that he saw he could accomplish so much more by working with a group. He's really a pioneer of team research. That's probably one of the most important things he did."

Edison set up laboratories first in Newark, New Jersey, then Menlo Park, and finally West Orange. At times, he had more than 100 workers and assistants. There are more than 3,000 laboratory notebooks at the Edison National Historic Site.

Dr. Jenkins said more than half of those were filled by Edison's assistants.

"This does not diminish Edison at all," he said. "There's no doubt about his genuine creativity. Even those around him with enormous technical education in mathematics and science had great admiration for his skills and intuition. But at the same time he had many hands and many minds that he was working with. And, clearly, that gave him an advantage. That has to have been a major factor in his enormous productivity."

Edison himself characterized his laboratory as "an invention factory."



BEAUTIFUL MUSIC — "Wasubot," an organ-playing robot, is among exhibits at Tsukuba Expo '85, a six-month international science fair opening Sunday on a 100-hectare site near Tokyo. On the theme "Dwellings and Surroundings — Science and Technology for Man at Home," the exhibition will include displays by Japanese government and industries, 47 other countries and 37 international organizations.

Seen as Never Before, Auroras Yield Clues on How, Whence They Appear

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

THE aurora borealis, or Northern Lights, among the most spectacular of celestial phenomena, have been seen since the beginning of time. Now they are being seen as never before, as scientists observe them from above, below and within.

A U.S. satellite, Dynamics Explorer 1, in photographs from far out in space, records small auroral events about twice a day and a large "storm" every four to six weeks.

The ultraviolet scanner on HILAT, the High Latitude satellite, transmitted images in 1983 that showed for the first time that auroras occur as often over the sunlit side of the planet as on the night side.

Because Earth observers can see the Northern Lights or Southern Lights — the aurora australis — only at night, it had previously been impossible to show that they occur as extensively in the daytime.

Other spacecraft, seeking the source of the energy that drives the Northern Lights, have identified two regions where the atomic particles that produce auroras are accelerated: one in "fireballs" hundreds of thousands of miles from the Earth and the other in the final plunge of such particles toward the atmosphere.

Auroras have always delighted skywatchers, terrified the superstitious and puzzled scientists. They take many forms: rays that form a curtain of light hundreds of miles high; a many-colored arc reaching from horizon to horizon, a pulsating diffuse glow.

Auroras are caused by very high-energy particles, chiefly electrons, plunging from space into the atmosphere along the outermost, closed force lines of the Earth's magnetic field. Those force lines enter the atmosphere in circular zones surrounding each polar region.

When these plugging electrons hit atoms of the high atmosphere, the atoms glow in colors indicating their composition and the electron energies. Dr. Syun-ichi Akasofu, a veteran aurora-watcher at the University of Alaska, likens the effect to that of the "gun" that fires a stream of electrons at the fluorescent screen of a television set. In both cases the ever-changing images are produced by magnetic fields that control the impinging electrons.

What has long puzzled scientists is how these particles, which hit the atmosphere at 1,000 miles a second, gain enough energy to produce their dazzling effects. It now appears that the aurora's original energy source is the swift motion of the solar wind past the magnetosphere, the area of space affected by the Earth's magnetism. On the sun-facing side the magnetosphere is flattened by that wind, which moves at more than a million miles an hour; on the opposite side it is blown into a comet-like tail probably more than a million miles long.

When in late 1983 the satellite

conducting material, such as a hot gas, is directed through a magnetic field.

In a similar fashion, electrical energy is pumped into the tail of the magnetosphere as the solar wind crosses magnetic field lines derived from the Earth. Dr. Frank T. Marshall, a physicist at the University of Maryland, says this energy is stored, then released as "fireballs" that send out streams of protons and electrons both outward and Earthward along the tail.

Such processes are of more than academic interest. Auroral displays can heat the atmosphere over the arctic enough to affect the trajectories of ballistic missiles, or induce currents strong enough to cause corrosion in north-south pipelines or blackouts in power lines.

The auroras are also of interest to those seeking to emulate the energy process in the sun by which produces visible auroras. Major recent discovery has been that electrons destined to produce an aurora get their final burst of energy in the last few thousand miles of this flow.

The acceleration, as proposed years ago by the Swedish Nobel laureate Hannes Alfvén, results when the incoming jet of electric passes between layers of electric currents that have opposite polarities. These currents, aligned with field lines of the Earth's magnetism, accelerate electrons downward and positively charged particles upward.

Last week Dr. Forrest S. Moak of the University of California at Berkeley said direct measurement with the Air Force satellite S3 had "pretty well proven" this hypothesis.

IN BRIEF

Laser Used Against Endometriosis

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Lasers are increasingly replacing traditional surgery for treatment of women's reproductive problems, such as endometriosis, a condition in which the kind of tissue lining the uterus grows outside the uterine cavity. It often leads to infertility, and sometimes can be arrested only by a hysterectomy.

Surgeons who advocate them say lasers offer the advantage of speed, little or no bleeding and can reach tissue that scalpels could not touch, as well as areas affected by endometriosis where it would be dangerous to use other methods, such as cautery.

Dr. Joseph Bellina, co-director of the Omega Institute, a fertility treatment and research center in New Orleans, did the early development work on laser treatment for endometriosis in 1978. He said the technique probably will become widely accepted by next year. Its chief disadvantage, he said, is that it requires special training and constant practice and is costly.

New Oil Absorbent Tested in India

NEW DELHI (AP) — Indian scientists say they have developed a reusable material that absorbs oil and could be used to combat oil spills. "Hydrophobic silicate material" has been tested at a refinery, the scientists said.

They said it absorbs the oil and forms a thick sludge that remains for as long as six days on the surface of water, where it can be skimmed off or a technique for doing so is developed. Dr. S. K. Sharma told the Press Trust of India that the material would soon be tested under "sea water" conditions.

He said experiments showed that the silicate material was superior to oil absorbents such as polyurethane foam, polystyrene powder and shavings. It can remove 90 percent of an oil slick even when its slurry concentration is as low as 15 liters of oil to a million liters of water, the news agency quoted Dr. Sharma as saying.

Cheap Computer Receiving Device

CANNES (AFP) — A Dutch engineer says he has developed a \$1 device that can locate, receive and reproduce text typed on a computer terminal anywhere within a one-kilometer radius (about 1,000 yards). The device could oblige users of terminals handling confidential information to screen their tubes with aluminum foil or with a more sophisticated device called a Faraday cage.

Wim van Eck of the Neder Telecommunications Laboratory demonstrated his device in Cannes at the Third-World Congress for Protection and Security of Information Technology and Communications, or Securicom. The technique was known to military specialists, Securicom official said.

Cordless Phone Warning Repeated

WASHINGTON (AP) — The danger of severe damage to the heart from cordless telephones, first reported almost two years ago, is still extreme concern, federal authorities and industry spokesmen say.

More than 100 cases of hearing loss blamed on the popular phones have been reported.

The problem involves phones with the bell inside the carpiece. Many cordless phones require the user to switch from the mode for incoming calls to the "talk" mode before dialing a call. If a person making a call forgets to switch and puts the phone to his head as a call is coming in, a phone will ring directly into his ear.

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Why multinationals seeking to buy or sell a company should begin at The Morgan Bank



Shown in Paris are three Morgan bankers who handle European merger and acquisition assignments. From left, Georges van Erck, London, and Frank Beelitz, New York; Terence Eccles heads the bank's European Financial Analysis group.

Morgan is a major force in cross-border mergers and acquisitions and divestitures because we offer to buyers and sellers anywhere in the world key advantages—creativity, depth of experience, breadth of resources, attention to confidentiality, and objective advice.

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- Among banks and investment banks Morgan is a leader in cross-border transactions. Because we're worldwide, the buyers and sellers are already known to us, frequently as Morgan banking clients. And our contacts are at the highest decision-making levels.
- Morgan doesn't just do deals. Our M&A advice is objective, because our views of any transaction are based on your company's long-term best interests. We're in it with you all the way.

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The Morgan Bank

DRUG DEALERS MAY BE LOSING ONE OF THEIR MOST IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

The U.S. Treasury is coming down hard on drug dealers, and the banks they use to wash away any link between the drugs and the profits made from them.

This week's cover story in *Business Week* points out that the U.S. drug trade is an \$80 billion a year business transacted in \$20 bills.

So simply to avoid being drowned in cash, the dealers need money laundering.

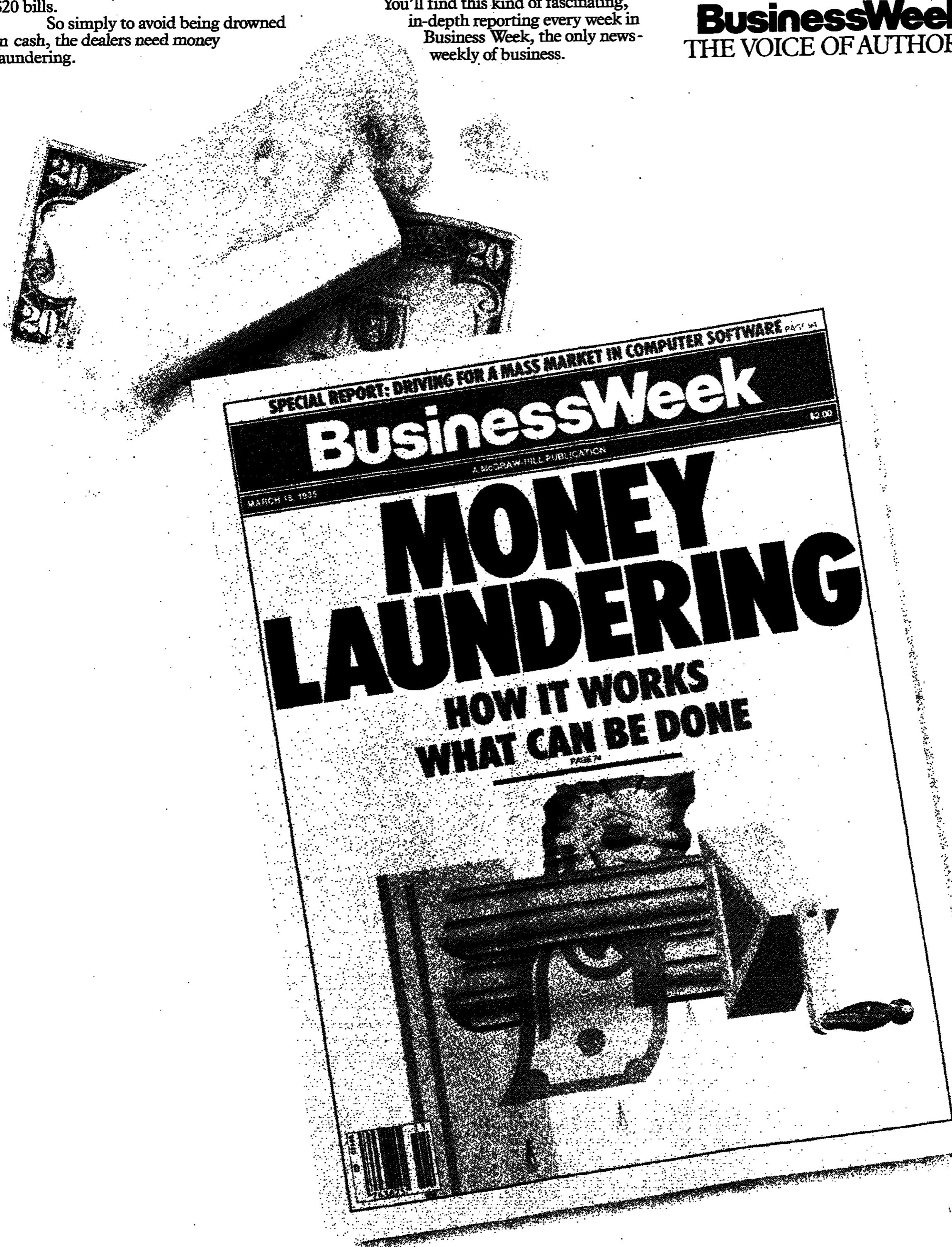
But authorities are using tough new laws against them. One even allows the government to confiscate the dealers' ill-gotten gains.

And while some banks are cooperating, according to *Business Week*, others are resisting tougher laws because they fear for the privacy of their law-abiding customers.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Castle & Cooke Agrees To Flexi-Van Merger

By Bruce Keppler
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Castle & Cooke Inc., rich in real estate but not in cash, has announced agreement on a merger plan with Flexi-Van Corp., a transportation leasing company based in New York that headed by the Los Angeles investor and developer David H. Murdoch.

The merger would, among other things, grant Flexi-Van options to certain Castle & Cooke land holdings for up to \$300 million, such as the company's real estate in Hawaii.

Mr. Murdoch, who owns 33 percent of Flexi-Van and is its chairman and chief executive, would assume the same positions at Castle Cooke. Castle & Cooke's chief executive, R.D. Cook, would remain president and would also become chief operating officer.

A statement issued Tuesday by Mr. Murdoch and Mr. Cook said that Mr. Murdoch was "enthusiastic and optimistic" about the prospect of investing Flexi-Van's "substantial cash flow in the attractive opportunity provided by Castle & Cooke businesses."

Mr. Cook added, "The financial strength and substantial cash flow of Flexi-Van will significantly enhance Castle & Cooke's ability to set its current financial difficulties and reach satisfactory terms in debt-renegotiation discussions currently under way with its banks."

The plan calls for Flexi-Van to merge into a new subsidiary of Castle & Cooke, the nation's largest producer of fresh fruits and vegetables, including Dole-brand pineapples and bananas. Each share of Flexi-Van common stock will be converted into 2.2 shares of Castle & Cooke common stock.

and 1.1 shares of a new series of voting, convertible preferred stock.

As a result of the merger, current Castle & Cooke stockholders would own 55 percent of the company's stock. Flexi-Van stockholders would own 45 percent. Under the plan, which is subject to approval by shareholders of the two companies as well as Castle & Cooke's lenders and regulators, Flexi-Van would have an option to acquire up to 4,725 million shares of Castle & Cooke common stock for \$11 a share in cash. Castle & Cooke has about 25.6 million shares outstanding.

In Tuesday's trading on the New York Stock Exchange, Castle & Cooke common stock closed at \$11.375, off 25 cents, and Flexi-Van closed at \$30.625, off 12 cents.

Castle & Cooke had reported Friday that it was discussing a merger with another New York Stock Exchange company.

In the past two years, Flexi-Van trimmed its debt from more than \$400 million to about \$250 million, according to the statement. It also sold off some lagging businesses and raised its earnings to \$21 million last year from \$14 million in 1983, while increasing cash flow to \$82 million from \$64 million.

Castle & Cooke ended 1984 with debt totaling \$468 million, including \$258 million in private, unsecured debt that it has been seeking to restructure. It missed a March 1 interest payment on two series of securities that could become due and payable by the month's end.

For the six months ended Dec. 29, the company recorded a net loss of \$63.9 million on revenues of \$784.6 million, compared with income of \$393,000 and revenues of \$708.7 million a year earlier.

AT&T Talks To Toshiba on Joint Venture

The Associated Press

TOKYO — American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Toshiba Corp. are negotiating a joint telecommunications venture in Japan, a spokesman for the Japanese company said Wednesday.

The spokesman said talks were going on, but that he could not comment on them. He said AT&T might broach the subject at a news conference scheduled for March 25.

Asahi Shimbun, the daily newspaper, and the Japan Broadcasting Co. earlier reported that the two giant companies were planning to create a joint-venture concern in which Toshiba would market such AT&T products as digital telephone switching equipment in Japan.

The newspaper said AT&T also was considering similar joint ventures with Ricoh Co. and Olivetti Japan.

The reports come a month before Japan's telecommunications monopoly, Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Public Corp., goes public. U.S. companies have been pressing for access to the Japanese market, which could mean hundreds of millions of dollars in new business.

The Japanese government is working out new regulations to govern Nippon Telegraph & Telephone's move into the private sector, and the Reagan administration has complained that the rules under consideration may discriminate against foreign manufacturers.

The current U.S. share of Japan's \$6-billion-to-\$7-billion telecommunications market is about \$130 million, whereas Japan last year sold about \$2 billion worth of telecommunications equipment in the United States.

Chrysler Says It Plans Small Car to Compete With GM Saturn

By James Risen
Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — Chrysler Corp.'s chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, has said that Chrysler would build a new, high-technology small car before General Motors Corp.'s highly publicized Saturn subcompact goes into production.

The pledge move came less than a week after Mr. Iacocca had said that Chrysler would triple its imports of Japanese-built small cars in response to the Reagan administration's decision not to seek a fifth year of limits on Japanese auto imports.

The spokesman said talks were going on, but that he could not comment on them. He said AT&T might broach the subject at a news conference scheduled for March 25.

In a speech here Monday night to auto industry analysts, Mr. Iacocca said Chrysler's new small-car program, code-named "Liberty

Project," would develop models with more advanced technology than anything now offered by the Japanese. He indicated that the first cars would be introduced before GM's Saturn, which is scheduled to enter production in either the 1988 or 1989 model years.

A Chrysler spokesman confirmed the details of Mr. Iacocca's speech Tuesday, adding that the Liberty Project is an expanded version of Chrysler's "Concept 90," a two-year-old effort to develop a domestic small car that could be competitive with Japanese imports.

GM announced on Jan. 8 that it would spend \$5 billion over the next three to five years to set up Saturn Corp., an independent, wholly owned subsidiary to pro-

duce and market up to 450,000 front-wheel-drive subcompact cars a year.

Intense media coverage over the last two months of GM's search for a site to build Saturn's manufacturing complex has brought a national spotlight to GM's efforts to compete more effectively with the Japanese.

Executives at both Ford Motor Co. and Chrysler have privately voiced skepticism about whether Saturn warrants so much attention and pointed out that both Ford and Chrysler have similar projects.

Mr. Iacocca's call came just days after he announced that Chrysler would triple its imports of small cars from Japan while emphasizing its domestic production of subcompacts.

He said last week in New York that Chrysler's proposed "P-car," a U.S.-built subcompact scheduled to be introduced late in the 1986 model year, would be converted into a more expensive compact model that would not compete directly with Japanese imports.

■ Ford Profits Shared

Ford on Wednesday distributed \$360 million in profit-sharing checks to an estimated 170,000 hourly and salaried employees, United Press International reported from Dearborn, Michigan. The pool reflected Ford's 1984 domestic profits of \$2.39 billion.

Last year, the profit-sharing plan was \$69 million. The profit-sharing plan was negotiated in 1982.

Pan Am, Union Schedule Talks

United Press International

NEW YORK — Pan American World Airways and striking mechanics were to meet Wednesday in an attempt to settle a two-week walkout that has reduced Pan Am's flights to about 30 percent of normal levels.

Officials of the Transport Workers Union, representing the 5,800 mechanics, said "every effort" would be made to comply with a directive by a U.S. federal mediator, Robert J. Brown, for the meeting.

The Japanese government is working out new regulations to govern Nippon Telegraph & Telephone's move into the private sector, and the Reagan administration has complained that the rules under consideration may discriminate against foreign manufacturers.

The current U.S. share of Japan's \$6-billion-to-\$7-billion telecommunications market is about \$130 million, whereas Japan last year sold about \$2 billion worth of telecommunications equipment in the United States.

ITT 4th-Quarter Profit Falls 37%

By Kathleen Day
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., which has undertaken a major divestiture program, has reported that its fourth-quarter profits fell 37 percent from 1983 while profits for all of 1984 declined 33 percent from the previous year.

The New York-based conglomerate cited "difficult conditions" in several business areas, including insurance, forest products and communications equipment.

Net income for the three-month period ended Dec. 31, 1984, totaled \$175 million compared to a profit of \$278 million in the like period a year ago, the company said Tuesday. Revenue rose 3.8 percent to \$3.4 billion from \$3.2 billion.

For the full year, net income came to \$448 million, compared to \$673 million in 1983, ITT said. Revenue rose 5.1 percent to \$19.6 billion from \$18.6 billion.

"These results reflect the difficult conditions we faced during the year in the property and casualty insurance business, forest products and in certain communications equipment markets," said Rand V. Arnskog, ITT's chairman.

"In addition, we elected to provide reserves for certain operations and businesses that have incurred losses for some time and show limited prospect for a turnaround," he said.

The company has been divesting itself of several units to concentrate on communications, insurance, financial services and industrial technology operations. In January, the company said it would seek to sell several units for a total of about \$1.7 billion.

"This program is proceeding well, with approximately \$300 million under contract or closed and with active discussions underway for the sale of several other compa-

nies on the divestiture list," Mr. Arnskog said.

Included in the 1984 income is a \$124-million gain from the sale of Continental Banking Co. to Ralston Purina Co. in the fourth quarter, the company said.

ITT's net income for both periods was reduced by about \$76 million, reflecting a provision for the sale of ITT's telecommunications manufacturing facilities in Argentina and the questionable future of its consumer products companies in several countries in southern Africa and in nuclear piping equipment manufacturing plants in North Carolina, Kentucky and Ohio.

The year's net income also included a gain of \$5 million from an increase in value of ITT's investment in Standard Telephones & Cables PLC, which arose from Standard's acquisition in the third quarter of ICL PLC, a British computer manufacturer.

Peugeot to Build Cars in China

Reuters

PARIS — Automobiles Peugeot, subsidiary of Peugeot SA, said Wednesday that it would sign a \$600-million-franc (\$83.5-million) agreement Friday for the production of Peugeot 504 pickups and station wagons near Guangzhou, China.

The joint venture, Guangzhou-Peugeot Automobile Co., will have an initial capital of 240 million francs, 46 percent of which will be provided by Guangzhou Automobile Manufacturing, China International Trust & Investment Corp. will provide 28 percent, Automobiles Peugeot 22 percent and Banque Nationale de Paris 4 percent.

Full production will start in two and a half years, Jean Boillot, chairman of Automobiles Peugeot, told reporters.

Textile Machinery Quarrel Frays Japan-Mexico Dealings

(Continued from Page 9)

But he said he did not discover the switch until after the equipment was in place, because a \$60-million lawsuit by Mr. Alkón against the Japanese company tend to support his assertion that what he received was not what he ordered.

Mr. Alkón's plant, as a result, has been shut down for three years, and most of his staff of 200 workers has been laid off — an expensive proposition in Mexico, where generous severance pay is required by law. He estimates that his company has lost more than \$30 million.

The Mexican government, which is finding itself increasingly embarrassed by the case, certified after an inspection of the equipment last year that "the machinery that is installed in Alkón Textil Sa de CV, does not correspond to the reference contracts, nor to the permits authorized by the Secretary of Commerce and Industrial Development."

A U.S. textile expert brought in by Mexico's National Chamber of the Textile Industry, Pasquale Belmont, pronounced the equipment "used, defective and not appropriate for the ends specified in the contract."

Mr. Alkón said he suspects that he was delivered a less sophisticated plant than Mitsui discovered when planning to export his fabrics, thus competing with Japanese textile producers.

He is certain, for example, that what he has instead of a machine to make the foam backing for the fabric actually is a dough-kneading machine. The original cost of the equipment was \$1.3 million. Transportation, Mexican taxes and duties brought the installed cost to about \$3.5 million, according to Mr. Alkón.

FPS Reportedly Sells Assets

(Continued from Page 9)

creation with the opportunities offered by modern techniques."

The letter said that the Aubert name has been prominent in Swiss banking since 1908.

Jean-Pierre Aubert, who heads Aubert & Cie, has developed the business rapidly during the past decade. "He has an extraordinary charisma," a former colleague said.

"Either people love him or they hate him."

The former colleague described Aubert & Cie as traditional but nonetheless willing to invest in novel ventures at times. As an example, he cited Mr. Aubert's backing for a U.S. doctor promoting a stress-control medication.

Mr. Aubert said the investment was not a success "but that his company advised clients to make only small investments in such risky ventures and has established a strong overall investment record."

The ownership of FPS is unclear. FPS officials have said that all shares in the firm are held in trust by John E. King of Worldwide Trust Services Ltd., Nassau, the Bahamas.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

on March 11, 1985: U.S. \$136.88.

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Over-the-Counter

March 13

NASDAQ National Market Prices

	Sales in 100s				Net	Sales in 100s				Net	Sales in 100s				Net	Sales in 100s				Net	Sales in 100s				
	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg	Chg		High	Low	3 P.M. Chg	Chg		High	Low	3 P.M. Chg	Chg		High	Low	3 P.M. Chg	Chg		High	Low	3 P.M. Chg	Chg	
A																									
Abc	125	75	40	+10		125	75	40	+10		125	75	40	+10		125	75	40	+10		125	75	40	+10	
Abc	12	23	10	+10		12	23	10	+10		12	23	10	+10		12	23	10	+10		12	23	10	+10	
Abc	22	22	10	+10		22	22	10	+10		22	22	10	+10		22	22	10	+10		22	22	10	+10	
Abc	14	21	21	+10		14	21	21	+10		14	21	21	+10		14	21	21	+10		14	21	21	+10	
Abc	44	44	20	+20		44	44	20	+20		44	44	20	+20		44	44	20	+20		44	44	20	+20	
Abc	60	60	30	+30		60	60	30	+30		60	60	30	+30		60	60	30	+30		60	60	30	+30	
Abc	1	1	1	+1		1	1	1	+1		1	1	1	+1		1	1	1	+1		1	1	1	+1	
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**Wednesday's
AMEX
Closing**

Vol. at 3 P.M. 4,549,500
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. N/A
Prev. consolidated close 4,880.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere
Via The Associated Press

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld	PE	Sz.	100s	High	Low	Close	Quot.	Chg.
A													
7/4	37 ¹ / ₂	34 ¹ / ₂	ADI n				63	5	47 ¹ / ₂	45 ¹ / ₂	47 ¹ / ₂	47 ¹ / ₂	-
14/4	10 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	AL-Lab	.29	17	11	20	5	12 ¹ / ₂	-			
22/4	12 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	AMC n	.12	16	11	2	2	15 ¹ / ₂	-			
5/4	24 ¹ / ₂	24 ¹ / ₂	AMA Int'l				253	4	47 ¹ / ₂	45 ¹ / ₂	47 ¹ / ₂	47 ¹ / ₂	-
70/4	58	54	ATT Fe	5.52 ²	72		51	77 ¹ / ₂	-				
6	21 ¹ / ₂	20 ¹ / ₂	AcmePr				5	5	41 ¹ / ₂	-			
14/4	81 ¹ / ₂	79 ¹ / ₂	AcmeU	.22	32	16	21	52	12 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	+
18/4	10 ¹ / ₂	10 ¹ / ₂	Acton				5	36	47 ¹ / ₂	45 ¹ / ₂	47 ¹ / ₂	47 ¹ / ₂	-
9/4	30 ¹ / ₂	29 ¹ / ₂	Acton				79	5	44 ¹ / ₂	43 ¹ / ₂	44 ¹ / ₂	44 ¹ / ₂	-
3/4	11 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₂	ACM wi				79	5	44 ¹ / ₂	43 ¹ / ₂	44 ¹ / ₂	44 ¹ / ₂	-
28/4	17 ¹ / ₂	17 ¹ / ₂	ACM wi				5	5	24 ¹ / ₂	-			
24/4	15 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂	AcFond	.14			103	2	25 ¹ / ₂	24 ¹ / ₂	25 ¹ / ₂	25 ¹ / ₂	-
5/4	41 ¹ / ₂	41 ¹ / ₂	Acrose	.28	15 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	19	216	16 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂	16 ¹ / ₂	16 ¹ / ₂	-
35/4	41 ¹ / ₂	41 ¹ / ₂	ADM/Pds				16	36	74 ¹ / ₂	-			
9/4	6	6	AdExpo				54	5	74 ¹ / ₂	+			
14	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	Aircel				54	5	77 ¹ / ₂	+			
5/4	2	2	Alcomco				51	24	24 ¹ / ₂	-			
25/4	15 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂	Almiton n				5	5	14 ¹ / ₂	-			
19	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	Almiton n	.05	4	17	264	139	17 ¹ / ₂	-			
1/4	1 ¹ / ₂	1 ¹ / ₂	Almet				133	7	14 ¹ / ₂	-			
22/4	11	11	Alzco n				51	268	24 ¹ / ₂	-			
18/4	15 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂	Amachi	.29	14	9	51	151 ¹ / ₂	147 ¹ / ₂	-			
14/4	61 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	Armedco	.08			252	7	94 ¹ / ₂	91 ¹ / ₂	94 ¹ / ₂	94 ¹ / ₂	-
8/4	6 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	ArminB	.15	10	5	2	78 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	75 ¹ / ₂	-	
8/4	4	4	ArinCap				21	61	7 ¹ / ₂	6 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	-
3/4	12 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	AREX wt				12	394	29 ¹ / ₂	-			
7	5 ¹ / ₂	5 ¹ / ₂	APTDO A				12	56	55 ¹ / ₂	-			
7/4	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	ATHINA				7	172	55 ¹ / ₂	-			

Floating Rate Notes

March 13

(Continued on Page 17)

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<p>Please circle below the reduced subscription price selected. For new subscribers only. (Rates valid through April 30, 1985.)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Country</th> <th>Currency</th> <th>1 year</th> <th>6 mos.</th> <th>3 mos.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Austria</td><td>A. Sch.</td><td>3,220</td><td>1,610</td><td>890</td></tr> <tr><td>Belgium</td><td>B. Fr.</td><td>7,300</td><td>3,850</td><td>2,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Denmark</td><td>D. Kr.</td><td>1,500</td><td>750</td><td>410</td></tr> <tr><td>Fyland</td><td>F. M.</td><td>1,120</td><td>560</td><td>308</td></tr> <tr><td>France</td><td>F. F.</td><td>1,000</td><td>500</td><td>280</td></tr> <tr><td>Germany</td><td>D. M.</td><td>412</td><td>206</td><td>115</td></tr> <tr><td>Great Britain</td><td>£</td><td>82</td><td>41</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>Greece</td><td>Dr</td><td>12,400</td><td>6,200</td><td>3,450</td></tr> <tr><td>Ireland</td><td>£. Ir.</td><td>104</td><td>52</td><td>29</td></tr> <tr><td>Italy</td><td>Lira</td><td>216,000</td><td>108,000</td><td>58,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Luxembourg</td><td>L. Fr.</td><td>7,300</td><td>3,650</td><td>2,000</td></tr> <tr><td>Netherlands</td><td>Fl.</td><td>450</td><td>225</td><td>134</td></tr> <tr><td>Norway</td><td>N. Kr.</td><td>1,160</td><td>580</td><td>320</td></tr> <tr><td>Portugal</td><td>Esc.</td><td>11,300</td><td>5,600</td><td>3,080</td></tr> <tr><td>Spain</td><td>Pes.</td><td>17,400</td><td>8,700</td><td>4,800</td></tr> <tr><td>Sweden</td><td>S. Kr.</td><td>1,160</td><td>580</td><td>320</td></tr> <tr><td>Switzerland</td><td>S. Fr.</td><td>372</td><td>186</td><td>103</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">The rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td>\$</td><td>284</td><td>142</td><td>78</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td>\$</td><td>396</td><td>198</td><td>109</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Country	Currency	1 year	6 mos.	3 mos.	Austria	A. Sch.	3,220	1,610	890	Belgium	B. Fr.	7,300	3,850	2,000	Denmark	D. Kr.	1,500	750	410	Fyland	F. M.	1,120	560	308	France	F. F.	1,000	500	280	Germany	D. M.	412	206	115	Great Britain	£	82	41	23	Greece	Dr	12,400	6,200	3,450	Ireland	£. Ir.	104	52	29	Italy	Lira	216,000	108,000	58,000	Luxembourg	L. Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000	Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	134	Norway	N. Kr.	1,160	580	320	Portugal	Esc.	11,300	5,600	3,080	Spain	Pes.	17,400	8,700	4,800	Sweden	S. Kr.	1,160	580	320	Switzerland	S. Fr.	372	186	103	The rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East						\$	284	142	78	Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States, Asia						\$	396	198	109
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U.S. Universities Seek Profit in Research Parks

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Hard-pressed for funds and eager to support more research, scores of universities around the United States are developing corporate research parks in their backyards.

Yale University, the University of Missouri at Kansas City and the Polytechnic Institute of New York are among those following the successful lead of Princeton University, with its Forrestal Center, and Stanford University, with its Research Park.

Douglas R. Porter, associate director for research at the Urban Land Institute, a private consulting group based in Washington, said 31 universities were developing research parks. Fifteen or so more, he said, were in the "initial investigation phase" while another dozen or two "are being very quiet about their plans or thinking to themselves."

"There are hundreds of office parks across the country, but the interest and involvement of universities is a new phenomenon that is gaining momentum," he said. Mr. Porter warned, however, that there was no guarantee that other schools would fare as well as Princeton and Stanford, mainly because of competition.

The attraction of such developments for universities is the money they can earn as landlords or on equity in new companies locating at the research parks. For businesses, it is the easy access they gain to faculty, graduate students and research laboratories.

The Stevens Corp., for example, decided to locate its research and technology laboratories division in the Forrestal Center because "Princeton is the mecca of research in the East," said Dr. Carl Zaininger, executive vice president. "Here we can find the kind of people we need," he explained.

Other corporations that have chosen to locate in such research parks are Xerox Corp., International Business Machines Corp., Syntex Corp. and Exxon Corp.

This surge of entrepreneurial development is the result of a variety of trends in academia, industry and community life.

For the private sector, the high-technology revolution has created a demand for more research in general, making access to facilities, laboratories and other resources of universities increasingly important.

Two University Office Parks



Princeton Forrestal Center, Princeton, N.J.
Owner: Princeton University
Year Begun: 1975
Estimated annual earnings for the university: \$1 million
Total Acres: 1,604
Number of tenants: 50, including I.B.M., Exxon, RCA
Number of employees: 6,000



Stanford Research Park, Palo Alto, Calif.
Owner: Stanford University
Year Begun: 1961
Estimated annual earnings for the university: \$2 million
Total acres: 800
Number of tenants: 50, including Xerox, Hewlett-Packard, Syntex
Number of employees: 26,000

ventures with public agencies or with private developers.

Princeton, which was among the earliest to recognize the potential for an office park, expects its earnings from the Forrestal Center to exceed \$1 million annually within a couple of years. The 1,604-acre (640-hectare) complex has attracted 50 companies and research institutions, employing more than 5,000 people. The university has already recouped its entire investment of about \$10 million. And a \$100-million expansion, a commercial complex offering restaurants, retail shops and other amenities, is now on the drawing boards. It rents the land in its center, under 50-year prepaid leases, for an average of \$250,000 an acre.

The Stanford Research Park, which has attracted 50 tenants on its 660-acre site since starting development in 1951, is providing the university with income of \$2 million a year. There are 26,000 people employed at the park.

Yale, Olin Corp. and the city of New Haven have joined together to develop a park on an abandoned Olin manufacturing site, next to the school, that once supported 15,000 jobs. The joint venture, called the Science Park Development Corp., has spent \$10 million on the project so far and \$40 million more is expected to be invested over the next five years.

"The park was conceived as an economic revival project," said Matthew Nemerson, a vice president of Science Park Development, who said that 400 jobs had been created so far. "The idea is to use the academic and research assets of Yale, to capitalize on its reputation, while relying on the financial backing of others."

Olin has contributed 80 acres of land and three buildings as well as some operating funds. Yale shares all of the resources of its campus, and the city has created a \$1-million venture capital fund to help small companies that will occupy the site. The state of Connecticut has also provided about \$2 million in site improvements.

In contrast, the University of Missouri at Kansas City, has decided to collaborate with a private developer, Mr. Kahan of the Continental Development Group.

"We looked at different development options, but decided that there was no way we could go it alone," said George A. Russell, chancellor of the university. "Development isn't our business."

In fact, only a handful of schools have decided to go it alone. Some schools, such as Princeton, have employed a management company; others, such as the University of Wisconsin or Purdue University, have created a university-affiliated foundation for the purpose.

Success, however, has been hard-won, even by schools with considerable resources and prestige. And competition has increased.

"Some will take off, but most are going to limp along," said Dr. George Bugliarello, president of the Polytechnic Institute of New York, which is building a park called Metrotech adjacent to its Brooklyn campus.

Moreover, university communities are considered good places to live. With high-technology industry being very different from industry of the past, Mr. Porter said, factors such as access to markets, raw materials or high-volume transportation do not have the same urgency they once did. Instead, companies are paying more attention to quality-of-life concerns: a pleasant environment, affordable housing, reasonable commuting, good schools and a range of cultural and recreational activities.

"The locational criteria for this new generation of companies differs dramatically from traditional industrial concerns," said Richard A. Kahan, a former president of New York State Urban Development Corp. who recently established his own company, Continental Development Group Inc., to

develop research parks with universities.

Universities, faced with tightening budgets and declining enrollment, are casting about for new ways to support and enlarge their research activities. They are finding that one of the few potential income-producing assets they have left is land. Most schools, in fact, have extensive property holdings, which have been held in trust over the years for the day when expansion — new classrooms, dormitories, and athletic facilities, for instance — would require its development.

"We had about 325 acres that

was once used for some experimental agricultural research, but had become less and less desirable for this function," said Wayne McGowen, special assistant to the chancellor at the University of Wisconsin at Madison. "It was an island of relatively unused land in an otherwise urbanized area, and when we began to receive a string of overtures from developers, it seemed the time had come to examine some alternatives."

Closer ties with industry, many schools have also concluded, is one way to help stay the flight of professors to the private sector, with its typically higher salaries.

In addition, jobs are usually created for the community surrounding a research park, a factor that is drawing many cities and towns into the development process. And since few schools can afford to develop sites entirely on their own, with costs usually in the millions of dollars, most are choosing joint

upward pressure on rates," he added.

The dollar's sharp rise has made him much more cautious about investing on Wall Street because "it's fall could kill an otherwise sound investment," Mr. Brandstrup-Andersen says he is only recommending Wall Street now when clients insist. In his opinion and that of the bank's economists, the long-term trend of the dollar is down.

He said any buying is focused on

drug stocks, such as SmithKline

and Bristol-Myers, plus aerospace issues, notably Lockheed.

Few See Bull Market Decline

(Continued from Page 9)

stock like Ford. It doesn't have much downside risk, but unless you are convinced that imports won't hurt the company, there's not much upside potential either."

Olaf Brandstrup-Andersen, head of foreign trading and investment at Copenhagen Handelsbank, echoed the fundamentalist view that a Wall Street advance will not occur until interest rates decline.

"Encouraging news about the economy growing would also help, but not enough, of course, to put

upward pressure on rates," he added.

The dollar's sharp rise has made him much more cautious about investing on Wall Street because "it's fall could kill an otherwise sound investment," Mr. Brandstrup-Andersen says he is only recommending Wall Street now when clients insist. In his opinion and that of the bank's economists, the long-term trend of the dollar is down.

He said any buying is focused on drug stocks, such as SmithKline and Bristol-Myers, plus aerospace issues, notably Lockheed.

Success, however, has been hard-won, even by schools with considerable resources and prestige. And competition has increased.

"Some will take off, but most are going to limp along," said Dr. George Bugliarello, president of the Polytechnic Institute of New York, which is building a park called Metrotech adjacent to its Brooklyn campus.

Wednesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing of Wall Street, and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued from Page 16)

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld PE Stk. 100 High Low Close Good Chg.

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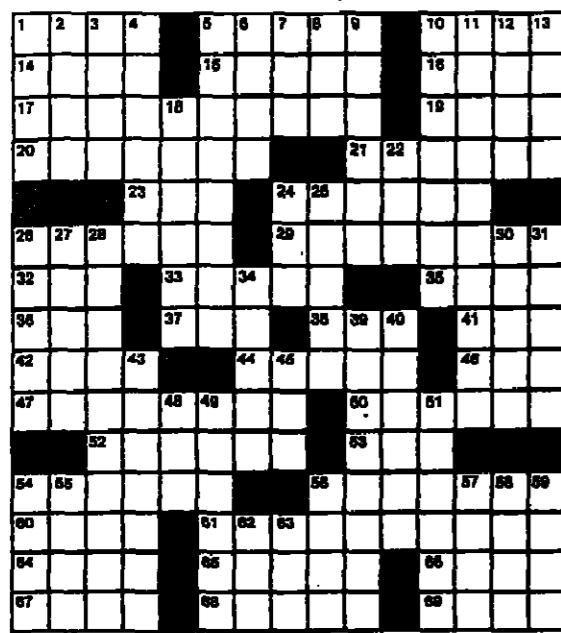
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AMEX High-Lows March 13

NEW NIGHTS 12



PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



ACROSS
 1 Freud's "Totem and—"
 5 An O'Neal
 10 Its cap is Pierre
 14 Pavlov
 15 Rancher's larva
 16 Dock support
 17 Auriferous Connery film?
 18 "Rock" (Simon-Garfunkel song)
 20 Approve
 21 Billy the Kid, e.g.
 23 Snood
 24 Urey or Stassen, to Guido
 26 Become manifest
 28 Fruit of an Asiatic palm
 32 Barnet's cry of distaste
 33 Smith and Jackson
 35 Whirl
 36 "—Clear Day."
 37 T.C.U. rival
 38 Compass pt.
 41 Once around the track
 42 vez (again, to Alonso)
DOWN
 1 Buster Brown's dog
 2 Rugby's river
 3 Glabrous
 4 Ruined
 5 Sterne's "Shandy"
 6 Eldest, to Yves
 7 Children's gaze
 8 Shoshonean
 9 Actress Kidder
 10 Late part
 11 Sparkling West role?
 12 Woman in "Summer and Smoke"
 43 Goats, butterflies or plants
 45 Always, in a poem
 48 Container
 49 Creche figure
 51 Swallow
 54 "The King—"
 55 Cut of meat
 56 Park, birthplace of F.D.R.
 57 Medicinal plant
 58 Beauty film
 59 Mild oath
 62 Psychic Geller
 63 Jazz form

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"WINNIE THE POOH? BOY, YOU MUST REALLY WANT ME TO GO TO SLEEP!"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lea

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TUXEL

GYTIN

ROAMON

PLECOI

ANSWER: BY

Yesterday's Jumble: STUNG, DOWDY, VERIFY, FROSTY

Answer: What people who grow all day often feel at night—DOG-TIRE.

WEATHER

EUROPE

High: 42°, Low: 32°

Amsterdam: 42°, 32°

Barcelona: 42°, 32°

Berlin: 42°, 32°

Brussels: 42°, 32°

Bucharest: 42°, 32°

Paris: 42°, 32°

London: 42°, 32°

Madrid: 42°, 32°

Milan: 42°, 32°

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Rome: 42°, 32°

Stockholm: 42°, 32°

Vienna: 42°, 32°

Zurich: 42°, 32°

ASIA

High: 42°, Low: 32°

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Hong Kong: 42°, 32°

Tokyo: 42°, 32°

Seoul: 42°, 32°

Singapore: 42°, 32°

Manila: 42°, 32°

Teheran: 42°, 32°

Delhi: 42°, 32°

Beirut: 42°, 32°

Amman: 42°, 32°

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SPORTS

Bird, Scoring 60 for Celtics, Trumps McHale's New Mark

The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — "I don't think I've ever seen him shoot better," Boston Coach K.C. Jones said.

That was a bit of an understatement. Larry Bird had just scored a record 60 points, including team's last 16 to stifle an Atlanta, and had led them to a 126-

National Basketball Association victory over the Hawks here Saturday night.

Bird's 60 points matched the season-high scored by Bernard King

NBA FOCUS

of the New York Knicks against New Jersey on Dec. 25.

"When he started hitting those shots from the outside...he's almost unstoppable," Jones said.

"My teammates helped me out an awful lot because they kept giving me the ball at the end of the game," Bird said.

The Atlanta coach, Mike Fratello, said the Celtics fed the ball to Bird to pay him back for the way he helped Kevin McHale set a team

record of 56 points nine days earlier.

"That's team camaraderie," Fratello said. "It's infectious, and everybody wants to be part of it."

"He was unreal," the Hawks' Dominique Wilkins said of Bird. "I was all over him, bumping him. He hit shots other guys couldn't even get out of their hands."

In other games it was Houston 131, Denver 129; Indiana 109, New Jersey 108; Phoenix 123, New York 119; Kansas City 120, Portland 114; Chicago 111, Detroit 110; Los Angeles Lakers 123, Utah 108; and Golden State 145, San Antonio 122.

The Hawks, led by Wilkins' 36 points, kept the game close most of the way. But early in the third quarter a lay-up by Dennis Johnson gave the Celtics the lead for good at 71-69.

After leading by 11 at the end of the third period, Boston took its largest lead, at 108-93, two field goals by Robert Parish with 8:30 left in the game. Atlanta then outscored the Celtics by 12-2, with Wilkins scoring eight of those, to close to 110-105 with 4½ minutes left.

But that was as close as the Hawks could get. Bird scored the next six points for a 116-105 lead, and as a finishing flourish scored Boston's last 16 points.

Bird made 22 of his 36 shots and 15 of 16 free throws en route to breaking McHale's team record. Bird also improved on his personal career-high of 53 set in 1983.

Bird had 23 points at halftime, when the Celtics led by 65-58. He scored 19 points in the third quarter, which ended with Boston ahead, 100-89. The 6-foot-9 forward, the most valuable player in the NBA last season, then got 18 in the final period to keep Boston in front.

Johnson had 15 points for Boston, while Parish had 12 and a game-high 19 rebounds.

Eddie Johnson added 26 points for the Hawks.

A sellout crowd 10,079 attended the game at the University of New Orleans' Lakefront Arena. It was the 10th of 12 "home" games the Hawks have scheduled in New Orleans, with most of the games having drawn fewer than 4,000 fans.

"I didn't think that I would like this gym," Bird said. "But I had a good feeling from the first quarter on, even though it was awfully hot."

Both Bird and Jones kidded McHale about losing the team scoring record after holding it for such a short time.

"It was Kevin's fault, because he should have gotten 60 or more last time," Bird said. "Plus, I committed a foul at the end of the game that gave me a chance to get two more right before the buzzer."

"So much for Kevin McHale," Jones said.

Y. Signs Mets, Who Sign Strawberry

NEW YORK (AP) — Mayor Edward I. Koch said the city has agreed to lend \$36 million to renovate Shea Stadium and that the New York will extend their lease there for 10 years, to the year 2004.

Florida, the team announced that outfielder Darryl Strawberry had signed a multiyear contract with the potential of earning nearly \$8 million the next six years.

cause one-third of the money will be deferred, a team official said, who turned 23 Tuesday, will receive \$500,000 annually for remainder of his life when he retires from baseball.

New Mexico Wins NIT Opening Game

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico (AP) — Forward Johnny Brown had 20 points and New Mexico's basketball team, by holding Texas 4 to one field goal in a seven-minute stretch early in the second half, its opening-round game of the National Invitation Tournament, 80-74 Tuesday night. Texas A&M played without a leading scorer, guard Kenny Brown, who quit the team Monday.

baseball Owners Predict Huge Losses

MIAMI, Florida (AP) — Major-league club owners on Tuesday cited a future "deterioration" of baseball's finances, with operating costs that could top \$150 million by 1988, if management and the union cannot agree on a plan "to safeguard" the game.

While financial statements were not available from all 26 clubs for the management report, presented during a short bargaining session, said 18 of 26 teams showed 1983 operating losses totaling about \$10 million, an average of \$2.5 million per club. Of the eight franchises in profits, five reported gains of less than \$1 million.

A report said 11 clubs had returned financial statements for 1984, of which showed losses of more than \$27 million, an average of more than \$2.4 million.

BA Champion Quiroz to Meet Olivo

NAMA CITY (AP) — Francisco Quiroz will defend his World Association light-flyweight championship title for the first time in 29 in Miami against Joey Olivo of the United States. The title bout was postponed twice, both times because of problems between Olivo, a Dominican who lives in Venezuela, and his manager, Rafael

Montejo (21-11-2), who quit the team Monday.

St. Louis 1 (20-33) vs. Salt Lake City, March 14.

Alvarez 5 (21-10) vs. Salt Lake City, March 14.

Atlanta 1 (21-13) vs. Salt Lake City, March 14.

U.N.L.V. 4 (27-3) vs. Salt Lake City, March 14.

St. Louis 1 (21-13) vs. Salt Lake City, March 14.

Albuquerque 3 (20-6) vs. Salt Lake City, March 14.

N.C. State 1 (20-6) vs. Salt Lake City, March 14.

Arizona 3 (20-6) vs. Salt Lake City, March 14.

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ART BUCHWALD

Tough Nuts to Crack

WASHINGTON — Does the fact that Washington has the most psychotherapists mean that there are more mentally deranged people than anywhere else? The answer is probably yes.

Dr. Arnold Frisher, a noted psychiatrist who has been practicing here for 40 years, and only takes the toughest



Buchwald

cases, maintains that something happens to people after they stay in Washington awhile.

He said, "To put it in professional terms, 50 percent are nuttier than fruitcakes."

"How do you account for it?"

"Pressure, power and politics. Although most of them are normal people when they come here, it doesn't take long for them to lose all sense of reality. Let me give you an illustration. I have a patient who works for the Office of Management and Budget. He makes \$28,000 a year. Every time he comes to see me he says he has just chopped another billion dollars out of a government program. Then he bites his fingernails."

"Would that make him crazy?"

"No. But on each visit he claims he's brought the money with him and wants me to put it in my safe so Congress can't get their mitts on it."

"It sounds like he's suffering from exhaustion."

"That or guilt," Dr. Frisher said. "Six months ago he took a wheelchair away from his 80-year-old mother because she said she wasn't entitled to it on Medicare."

"Why would he feel guilty about that?" I asked.

"He calls him every morning and tells him not to worry about her because his father has offered

Chinese Find Habits Die Hard.

The Associated Press

BEIJING — More than 200,000 people have been fined here this year for spitting, the Beijing Evening News said Wednesday. The government is trying to curb the habit, but even Deng Xiaoping, China's top leader, keeps a spittoon nearby when receiving guests.

to carry her to the supermarket on his back."

"What other troubled patients do you see?"

WASHINGTON — In 1975, Doug Scott became the first Englishman to climb Mount Everest. He spent a night, without sleeping bag or oxygen, 300 feet (91 meters) from the summit, the highest bivouac in history. He is one of the three or four greatest alpine-style climbers in the world.

On 19 expeditions to the Himalayas, he has forged new routes up many peaks. He has climbed in every mountainous continent except South America, has done Yosemite's El Capitan "four or five times" and has written a book about the epic conquests of the southwest face of Tibet's Shishapangma, more than 26,300 feet high.

He visited Washington to promote "The Shishapangma Expedition," which he wrote with Alex Mcintyre, a brilliant climber who was killed two years ago, at age 28, by falling rock on Ama Dablam.

"Three of my friends have died just after writing books," Scott said. Scanning a page of portraits of the 30 climbers on the Everest expedition, he pointed to "this one, this one, this one," picking out nine men who have died since then.

Death is always close in Doug Scott's world. "Every trip, something happens. Two weeks ago, on Vancouver Island, I was sliding down a face and a rock bounded down and hit the rope. I didn't know it. Afterward I found one strand cut nearly through. There's always something like that."

Death takes a different form now than it did in the old days, when a Himalayan climb meant dozens of Sherpa guides, elaborately stocked camps all the way up and a network of fixed ropes. Today, with nearly all the great peaks conquered (except Nancha Barwa, 25,700 feet, which the Chinese are reserving for themselves, having failed three times), mountaineers try for new and harder routes, as well as faster times, forever narrowing the safety margin.

"It sounds like a hopeless case. Why don't you find him as a patient?"

"Because I think I have the solution. If I could hook up a network of lasers to 10 hydrogen bombs and explode them just as the moon passed over the Soviet Union, I could create a nuclear winter, which would negate a first-strike capability, and then the Russians would come to me and say, 'Ain't going to go to war no more, ain't going to go to war no more, ain't going to go to war no more...'"

What this means is that they

The Continuing Challenge of Climbing

For Men Like Doug Scott, Alpine-Style Mountaineering Narrows the Margin of Safety

By Michael Kerman
Washington Post Service

James M. Thrasher/The Washington Post
Climber Doug Scott: Death is always close.

are going up the Himalayas alpine style, no fixed ropes, no masses of equipment, no series of fixed bases. It is, Scott said, more like a commando raid than the army invasions that early Himalayan attempts resembled.

"People used to get killed in avalanches and falling off the mountain, things like that. Now we have more experience and better techniques. Now they die of edemas, lung or brain edemas caused by going up too far too fast. It has to do with the alpine style — you have to climb faster because you carry less food."

Not that the early climbers were not just as committed and courageous as the new breed. Fixed-roped climbing can be dangerous too, since one might have to pass a hazardous spot a dozen times in relaying supplies up the mountain, while alpine climbers would pass it only twice.

"Ever since the southwest face of Everest was done," said the quiet, bespectacled Scott, modestly using the passive form, "it had been realized that if you had enough men, materials and money, and in the weather, you could climb anything. And when I spent the night on Everest, I realized I can go anywhere I want."

Future climbing in the Himalayas, he said, will concentrate on steeper faces, ever higher on the massif. "Up to now, no significant technological climbing has been done much above 24,000 feet. There are routes on K2 and Makalu still to be done."

Scott has made three attempts at one of the "unclimbable" routes up K2. "I want to try K2 again in '86. But it's getting so complicated. I already had to to send them \$2,000 in advance for royalties. When you do a climb in Nepal they send you a 48-page

book of rules." Mountaineering has become so popular that mountains have to be booked, and frequently one runs into other groups.

The new trend is to bring friends and family along on Himalayan climbs. An expedition can set up a base in a relaxed atmosphere, try two or three warm-up climbs — also in the alpine tradition — and gradually adapt body and mind to the altitude, where the air contains one-third the oxygen most people are accustomed to.

"I'm right into the thing of having women in it," Scott said. "I've lost so many friends in the last few years, it didn't stop me from wanting to go but it did make me think. I take risks still, but I'm not blinded by ambition. Women help with this, I think. They help to give some balance, so the lads don't get off the deep end with their aggressiveness."

A retired teacher, the 43-year-old Nottingham native is married to a teacher and has a 21-year-old son. Money for expeditions comes from lectures, articles and the occasional construction job. Scott is a vegetarian ("You adapt to altitude faster, meat seems to take the liquids out of the body") but only last year did he give up smoking. The lungs are the most important thing to a climber, he says.

He does not bother to mention the conditioning that enables him to dash by his fingertips on a rock face or spend the night in a hammock swaying from two pilons a few thousand feet in the air.

"I do a rock climb at least once or twice a week, preferably every day. Six or seven hours up a rock gives you a great feeling. You eat and sleep better. It takes you out of yourself."

He was on his way to try some routes at Banff in the Canadian Rockies, and later planned to return east to climb Mount Washington. But always, the Himalaya are waiting for him.

"I can't tell you when you get up there in the sky, the exposure, the distance, the you can see everywhere, everywhere. Just to be there."

PEOPLE

Tuning Up for Bach

Two experts have performed an organ transplant — of sorts — at Yale University's Battell Chapel in time to celebrate the 300th anniversary of Johann Sebastian Bach's birth and the first presentation in modern times of 33 recently discovered Bach chorales. The restored organ's replacement value was put at \$750,000 by Joseph Dzieda, who, with his partner, Nick Thompson-Aiken, removed each of the 34-year-old instrument's 3,691 pipes, most of them metal, and washed them in hot, soapy water. They also refinished the organ's big wooden pipes and restored the rest of the instrument. More than 1,000 spectators are expected in New Haven, Connecticut, on Sunday for the national premiere of the Bach chorales, to be played by the Yale organist Charles Krieger and the Harvard organist John Ferris. The Voice of America will broadcast the concert to Europe on March 21, the 300th anniversary of Bach's birth. Christopher J. Wolff, chairman of the music department at Harvard University, recently found the 33 Bach chorale preludes in an obscure 18th-century German music manuscript in the John Herrick Jackson Music Library at Yale.

A silver wine cup fashioned years ago for William Bradford, governor of Plymouth Colony, been bought from a European Smithsonian Institution announced. The 12-ounce (360-gram) silver cup was made in London in 1634. Bradford, with the Pilgrims aboard the flower in 1620 and was elected governor in 1621. The Bradford cup remained in Plymouth generations of his descendants most recent owner in the 17th century. West of New York sold it at auction in 1983. Smithsonian, the Pilgrim Society of Bradford's descendants bought the cup from the European owner, who did not identify. Nor did

Lord Louis Mountbatten, of Queen Elizabeth II, fame, he was head of the British during the 1956 Suez crisis that British government raised and a nuclear war, according to a biography, "Mountbatten," Philip Ziegler, says that Mountbatten, who was assassinated by Irish Republican Army in 1979, was desperately worried by a full-scale invasion of Egypt, twice offered to resign. Such as by a service chief in time of would have been unprecedented and he was persuaded to Ziegler wrote.

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Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter is the first American to receive a peace award from the World Methodist Council. A Methodist spokesman said Carter was chosen to receive the World Methodist Peace Award because of his activist role, as president and private citizen in seeking solutions to international crises.

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